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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FARMERS' BULLETIN No. 207.

GAME LAWS FOR 1904.

A SUMMARY OF THE PROVISIONS RELATING TO
SEASONS, SHIPMENT, SALE, AND LICENSES.

BY

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., August 18, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for publication in the series of Farmers' Bulletins a summary of the game laws for 1904 relating to seasons, shipment, sale, and licenses, prepared by T. S. Palmer, Henry Oldys, and R. W. Williams, jr., of the Biological Survey. This bulletin is similar in scope to those issued in 1902 and 1903, and includes the changes in the laws made during the present year. In some respects the information here presented is more condensed than in previous bulletins, but it is arranged in such form as to be useful to those who are interested in game protection.

Respectfully,

C. HART MERRIAM,
Chief, Biological Survey.



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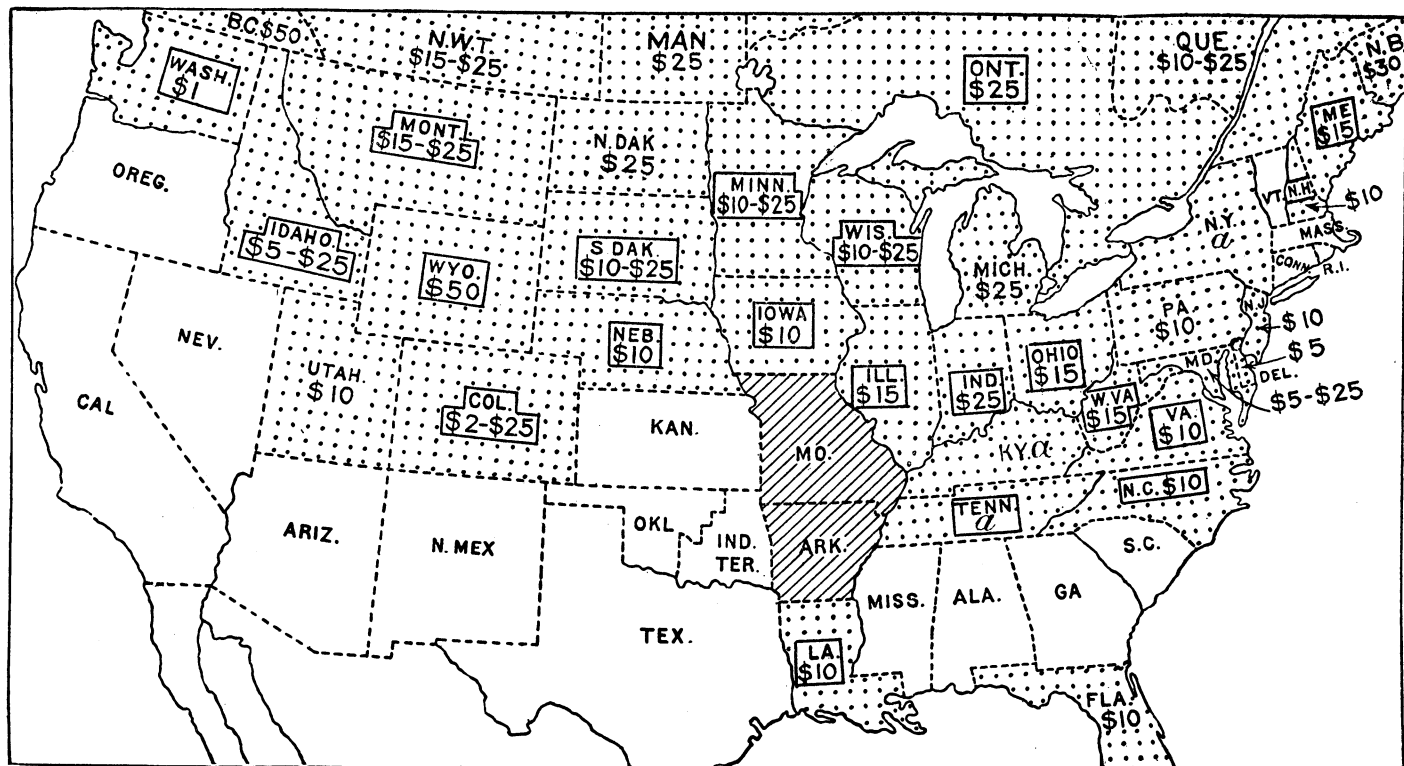


FIG. 1.—Map showing States and Provinces (dotted) which require nonresidents to obtain hunting licenses. The fee for the license is shown in each case, except Kentucky, New York, and Tennessee (marked a), which charge the same fee as nonresidents are charged in licensee's State. States which are ruled do not permit hunting by nonresidents. Enclosed names indicate States which make a special exception permitting licensees to take out a limited amount of game (in Washington only Oregon hunters); British Columbia and the Northwest Territories allow export of trophies only. Licenses are also necessary in Newfoundland (fee, \$50) and Nova Scotia (fees, \$40 for all game, \$30 for moose only, and \$10 for birds, hares, and rabbits only). For other details, see pp. 47-52.

GAME LAWS FOR 1904.

INTRODUCTION.

SCOPE OF THE BULLETIN.

The object of the present bulletin is to bring together in condensed form the regulations now in force relating to seasons, shipment, and sale of game, and the requirements regarding licenses, both in the United States and Canada. Its purpose is not to quote any of the laws or to cover all the subjects they include, but merely to present in convenient form those provisions which primarily affect the shipment and trade in game, and which are most important in connection with the enforcement of the Lacey Act. Provisions relating to methods of capture of game, enforcement of laws, disposition of fines and fees, and such matters as are of special or local application are not included. These must be sought elsewhere, either in the summaries prepared for the use of sportsmen by game associations, railroad companies, and private publishers, or from the laws themselves, which in most cases may be had in separate form from game commissioners or secretaries of State.^a

An attempt has been made to present a more complete and accurate summary of the game laws than any heretofore issued by the Department. All amendments and revisions adopted in 1904 have been included, with the exception of those of one or two States, the laws of which are not yet available; the important revisions of New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories which were published subsequent to the issue of the bulletin for 1903 have been incorporated; a special examination has been made of the dates of opening and closing of seasons, an account of which may be found in Circular No. 43 of the Biological Survey; the laws of Prince Edward Island, and Yukon Territory, and the local statutes of Alabama are included for the first time; the section devoted to legislation of the year has been amplified

^a A directory of these officers with their addresses and a statement of the commissions which issue fish and game laws in separate form may be found in Circular No. 44 of the Biological Survey, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1904.

to show by States the important statutes enacted; and a few paragraphs have been inserted on State preserves for the purpose of calling attention to a subject which seems destined in the near future to form an important factor in game protection.

The demand for a publication containing a concise summary of existing game laws, both national and State, apparently increases in direct proportion with interest in game protection. More and more difficulty, however, is encountered in preparing such a publication because of the growing complexity of game legislation and the tendency in some quarters to permit county boards of supervisors to fix hunting seasons or modify those established by legislative action. In Alabama, Maryland, and North Carolina the legislatures enact separate laws for the different counties; in New York, Oregon, and Washington laws for different districts or sections of the State are fairly numerous and becoming more so; in Mississippi, county boards of supervisors have full authority to regulate hunting; and in California, Louisiana, Nevada, and Virginia, county officers are empowered to shorten or shift open seasons. In the following tables such local laws and regulations are included as fully as possible, but as some are inaccessible and others are likely to be changed at any time, a complete and accurate summary of them is impracticable.

LEGISLATION OF 1904.

Sixteen States and Territories and several Provinces of Canada have held legislative sessions during 1904.^a In all except Georgia, South Carolina, West Virginia, and the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, more or less important changes were made in the game laws. Modifications were also made in the game law of Alaska, by regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, under date of June 4, 1904; in certain features of the California law, by action of the boards of supervisors of a number of counties; and in Montana by a decision of the supreme court (in *State v. Brown*, 74 Pac., 366) which declared an act of 1903 unconstitutional, and thus restored the previous game law of 1897 with its amendments.^b

In volume the legislation of the present year compares favorably with that of 1900 and 1902;^c and although general statutes were perhaps fewer in number, several important measures were enacted and the legislation as a whole shows a distinct gain for game protection. On the other hand, retrograde action was taken in several of the States and in two or three others strong efforts were made to alter or repeal existing laws. Louisiana and Ohio adopted general game laws, and a

^a Not including Vermont, whose legislature does not convene until October.

^b This decision was rendered November 30, 1903, too late in the season to have any appreciable effect until 1904.

^c In even years about one-third of the States hold regular legislative sessions.

codification of the Maine game laws in the Revised Laws adopted at a special session of the legislature in September, 1903, took effect on January 1 of the present year. Louisiana and Mississippi passed the uniform law for the protection of nongame birds already in force in 27 States and 3 Canadian Provinces. The enforcement of game laws was made more effective by the adoption of search laws in Massachusetts and Ohio, and by providing for new or more efficient warden service in Kentucky, Maryland, New York, and Ohio.

A prominent feature of the legislation of the year was the increased protection given to shore birds. Louisiana and Ohio added them to their lists of protected game, New York cut off spring shooting, and Massachusetts materially shortened their sale season. Iowa added snipe to the game list, and New Jersey upland plover. Other important advances were the addition of woodcock, goose, brant, and swan to the protected game list of Louisiana; establishment of the Catskill Park in New York; opening of Louisiana to nonresident hunters under license; and prohibition by Louisiana of export of its game, by Rhode Island of trade in quail, grouse, and woodcock, and by Kentucky of sale and export of quail, grouse, pheasants, and wild turkeys.

Several minor changes are also noteworthy. Mention should be made of the extension of close terms for deer in New Jersey; for quail, grouse, and woodcock in Rhode Island; for pheasants in New York, Ohio, Virginia, and Manitoba; and for prairie chickens and wood ducks in Louisiana; and the absolute protection accorded woodcock in Louisiana and females and young of big game in Louisiana and Manitoba. New York placed a close season on black bears to protect those found in the Adirondacks and legalized the shipment of deer hides from the State, and Virginia added squirrels to the game list in Southampton and Isle of Wight counties. The nonresident license system was extended by the adoption by Louisiana of a \$10 hunting license and a \$25 market-hunting license, by Maryland of a \$10 license for shooting on the Patuxent River, and by Nova Scotia of a \$30 moose license. Ohio reduced its license fee from \$25 to \$15, and Kentucky, following Tennessee, adopted the system of charging each nonresident the fee demanded of nonresidents in his own State. Maryland established a resident license in Somerset County, the first in the State, with a fee of \$1. The privilege of carrying away a limited amount of game was accorded to nonresident hunters by Louisiana. Bag limits were placed on all game by Louisiana, and on wild turkeys and waterfowl by Iowa. Nova Scotia prohibited the shooting of wild fowl with ball cartridge, and Ohio the shooting of quail and doves, except on the wing.

The history of the year's legislation shows several retrograde tendencies, chief among which was the defeat in Maryland of all general game bills except the game warden bill, and the enactment of numerous local laws. New Jersey allowed the passage of a bill permitting

spring shooting of Wilson snipe, previously protected, and extending the seasons for other shore birds and waterfowl, and Virginia removed all protection from Wilson snipe. Ohio reestablished spring shooting of waterfowl, removed all protection of prairie chickens and wild turkeys, and allowed a season for shooting doves, which previously were protected throughout the year. Louisiana and Nova Scotia removed rabbits and hares from the game list. In three States strenuous but futile efforts were made to repeal or amend certain features of the game laws, with a view to allowing birds to be killed in the interest of certain classes. In New York an attempt was made to repeal the act of 1901 prohibiting spring shooting of waterfowl, in New Jersey to secure a radical modification of the absolute protection of robins, and in Virginia to remove protection from waterfowl.

Following are the principal changes in the laws:

Alaska.—Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, establishing three game districts, lengthening the open season for bears, changing the open seasons for other big game, and reducing the area in which walrus are protected in Bering Sea.

Georgia.—(The legislature convenes on the last Wednesday in June, hence the laws of the present session are not yet available.)

Iowa.—A law protecting snipe and placing a bag limit of 25 a day on wild turkeys and waterfowl.

Kentucky.—Four acts: Changing the nonresident license to the New York and Tennessee system, by which a nonresident pays the nonresident fee demanded by his own State; providing for appointment of county fish and game wardens; prohibiting all sale or transportation of quail, grouse, pheasants, or wild turkeys; and prohibiting the hunting of rabbits (with firearms) and squirrels in early fall.

Louisiana.—Two important laws: (1) A law protecting nongame birds and defining game birds, and (2) a general game law, in which deer seasons, within certain limits, are left to the discretion of police juries of the several parishes; protection of prairie chickens, wild turkeys, woodcock, wood ducks, and shore birds is increased, and that of rabbits removed; bag limits are established; the prohibition of export is made applicable to all game; a \$25 market-hunting license is fixed; and the prohibition of hunting by nonresidents is replaced by a \$10 hunting license for nonresidents and unnaturalized foreign-born residents.

Maryland.—One general game-warden act, and 17 county game laws. The most important of the local acts are statutes providing resident licenses in Somerset County; new game laws for Prince George County and the Patuxent River; a change in the season for upland game in Dorchester, Frederick, and Somerset counties; nonresident license laws in Allegany and Baltimore counties; and added restriction of sale and export in Anne Arundel, Allegany, Baltimore, and Dorchester counties.

Massachusetts.—Five acts: Shortening the sale season on shore birds; lengthening the sale season for quail; providing a search law; increasing the efficiency of Sunday as a close season; and extending the protection of game in Bristol County.

Mississippi.—A law protecting nongame birds and defining game birds.

New Jersey.—Acts permitting owners of established preserves to shoot on such preserves deer at any time and pheasants five or six weeks before the opening of the regular season; permitting possession of imported deer lawfully killed in other States; placing upland plover on the game list; opening a spring season for Wilson snipe; and lengthening open seasons for shore birds and waterfowl to such an extent as practically to remove protection from these birds.

New York.—In addition to changes in the close seasons for certain counties general laws were enacted creating the Catskill Park; defining the boundaries of the Adirondack Park; extending the protection on pheasants to 1910; providing for restocking the Adirondack region with elk and beaver; prohibiting spring shooting of shore birds; providing a close season for black bears during July, August, and September; permitting the export of heads, feet, and skins of deer; and increasing the compensation of game protectors to \$1,200, and of the chief game protector to \$2,000, and after service of five years to \$2,500 per annum.

Ohio.—A codification of the general game law, reorganizing the game-warden system; authorizing search; extending the close term for ruffed grouse and imported pheasants to 1908; placing all shore birds on the game list, omitting wild turkeys and prairie chickens therefrom, and permitting dove shooting for two months in the year; prohibiting the shooting of quail or doves except on the wing; restricting the use of ferrets; and permitting rabbits to be killed in protection of crops.

Rhode Island.—Two acts: Extending the protection of deer to January 1, 1908, and fixing a close term on quail, woodcock, and grouse to October 15, 1905.

Virginia.—Acts protecting English and Mongolian pheasants for five years; making a perpetual open season for Wilson snipe; and removing protection from all hawks, owls, and eagles, instead of simply the injurious species, such as the sharpshinned and Cooper hawks and the great horned owl.

British Columbia.—An act prohibiting the sale of deer on Vancouver Island; prohibiting the export of deer trophies; and authorizing the lieutenant governor to declare close seasons for big game.

Manitoba.—Acts protecting the young of big game at all times and substituting for the pheasant season a close term extending to 1909.

Nova Scotia.—Acts establishing a \$30 nonresident license for moose; removing hares and rabbits from the game list; and making slight modifications in the privilege of exporting trophies.

Ontario.—An act slightly extending the region in which the open season for moose and caribou is November 1–16; establishing a five-year close season for capercaillie; and regulating the possession of firearms in the Temagami Forest Reserve.

STATE PARKS AND GAME PRESERVES.

During the year the subject of State game preserves has been brought prominently to public notice by the act of Congress granting certain lands to the State of Minnesota for forestry purposes, the establishment of the Catskill park by New York, and the action of the fish and game commissioner of Indiana in stocking the State forest preserves with pheasants. These measures and the proposed establishment of State parks or preserves in Illinois and New Jersey have suggested the desirability of presenting a brief summary of such efforts in the various States.

Preserves established under State auspices, particularly in the region east of the Mississippi, are well adapted in several ways to meet local needs and conditions. Distinct from both national and private preserves and free from most of the objections urged against either, they seem to offer a solution of some of the problems of game preservation.

The creation of a public park or game preserve for the benefit of the people in general does not arouse the antagonism or criticism

sometimes caused when a large tract is purchased and maintained as a game preserve for the exclusive use of a private individual or a club. Moreover, although used as a game refuge in whole or in part, a State park is not necessarily closed to the public. It may be open for fishing and camping, even though hunting is prohibited, or for hunting birds and rabbits, when only big game is protected.

State parks thus offer excellent opportunities for game preservation; but, except in New York, comparatively little has yet been done in utilizing them for this purpose. The idea of a park *for the benefit of all the people* is capable of development in several directions. Between the extremes, exemplified by the game refuges of Connecticut and the public shooting grounds of Michigan, are several types of parks open to the public. Thus, in the Yosemite Park, in California, all hunting is prohibited, and the reservation is in effect a game refuge, while in the case of the Adirondack Park, in New York, hunting is allowed under the general game laws of the State. When the park is stocked with certain kinds of game, as in the case of the forest preserve in Indiana, hunting must be temporarily prohibited, at least in the case of introduced species, if the experiment is to prove a success.

More tracts devoted to the restoration of game could easily be established by utilizing State forest preserves, a number of which have been created recently. By stocking them and improving and enforcing the necessary added restrictions, they could readily be made to serve the double purpose of protecting both forests and game. A few have been so treated and these and such others as are of special interest from the standpoint of game protection are mentioned in the following summary:

California.—By act of June 30, 1864, Congress granted to the State of California, “for public use, resort and recreation,” the valley of the South Fork of Merced River in Mariposa County. This park is about 15 miles in length, and, extending a mile back from the rim on each side of the valley, comprises about 36,000 acres. By the same act a park, of about four sections, known as the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, was also ceded to the State. Both parks were duly accepted at the next session of the State legislature and have since been maintained in charge of commissioners, in accordance with the conditions fixed by Congress. They have become practically game refuges, and their value as such is greatly increased by the fact that the Yosemite Park is now surrounded by a national park, and the Big Tree Grove by a forest reserve. The great number of tourists and sightseers visiting them each year, however, tends to prevent the increase of certain species of birds and animals. Another important park, known as the California Redwood Park, is now being acquired by the State under the terms of an act of the legislature of March 16, 1901 (Stats. 1901, ch. 162). An appropriation of \$250,000 was made, payable in five equal installments, the first available January 1, 1902, for the purpose of

acquiring redwood lands in the Big Basin in Santa Cruz and San Mateo counties, and in September, 1902, 3,800 acres were purchased, subject to the terms of the appropriation.

Connecticut.—In 1901 the commissioners of fisheries and game were authorized to establish State game preserves by leasing, upon petition of five resident landowners, any tracts of woodland containing not less than 50 nor more than 300 acres for terms of twenty-five or fifty years. The number of preserves was limited to three in any one town, and the amount of rental for each to \$5. In 1903 an appropriation of \$2,000 was made for the purpose of carrying the plan into effect, but thus far no action has been taken, and apparently the limitations are such as to prevent success.

Indiana.—The State forest preserve at Henryville, established about four years ago, was stocked with Mongolian pheasants by the commissioner of fisheries and game during the spring of 1904. This preserve, about 3 miles long and more than a mile wide, is intersected with high hills and deep valleys and covered with heavy forest.

Maryland.—As early as 1872 Maryland set apart a tract known as the Susquehanna Flats, comprising the waters at the head of the Chesapeake Bay north of a line from Spesutie Island to the eastern shore of the bay, and enacted a special law (Laws of 1872, ch. 54) to protect the water fowl which visit the region in great numbers each fall and spring. Shooting at night or with big guns was prohibited; hunting was limited to three days per week, and licenses were required for the use of sink boxes and sneak boats. The flats were placed in charge of a board of special police. In 1876, 1880, and 1882 further protection was given the wild fowl. But in spite of the numerous regulations the ducks have steadily decreased, largely on account of the long open seasons, market hunting, and battery shooting, although the diminution of the birds is sometimes assigned to failure of their favorite food at certain points in the bay, and to the increase in fishing. The general decrease of ducks throughout the East is doubtless also largely responsible for the diminished numbers that annually visit the flats.

Massachusetts.—In creating State reservations in which hunting is prohibited, Massachusetts is establishing a number of parks which are practically game refuges. Of these the largest are the Blue Hills Reservation of 4,858 acres, established in 1893; the Middlesex Fells, of 3,028 acres, north of Boston, established in 1894; the Greylock Reservation, of 3,724 acres, established in 1899; and the Wachusett Mountain Reservation of 1,380 acres, established in 1900.

Michigan.—Public shooting grounds have been established by the State on Lake Huron and Lake Erie. By the act of 1891, the legislature set aside all the State lands in Wildfowl Bay lying in T. 16 N., R. 9 E., Huron County, between Maison Island in Saginaw Bay and the mainland "for a public shooting or hunting ground for the benefit

and enjoyment of the people." By similar action in 1895, all that part of Lake Erie adjacent to the surveyed lands of Monroe and Wayne counties, and all submerged lands belonging to the State within the surveyed lines of these counties, connected with the Detroit River and Lake Erie, and not more than 1 mile from shore, were also set apart. In 1901 a forest reserve of 57,000 acres was placed in charge of the State forestry commission. This tract, situated in Roscommon and Crawford counties, is suitable not only for a forest reserve, but for a game preserve as well.

Minnesota.—Minnesota has several parks of different size and a recently established forest preserve in the northeastern corner of the State near the Canadian boundary. The Minnehaha Falls State Park, established in 1887, comprises 51 acres; the Itasca State Park, established in 1891 at the headwaters of Lake Itasca, comprises about 20,000 acres, and the St. Croix State Park, established in 1895 at the Dalles of the St. Croix River, comprises about 500 acres. The preserve in the northern part of the State was granted April 28, 1904, by act of Congress which authorized the State through its land commissioner and State board of forestry to select not more than 20,000 acres of third or fourth rate vacant land within the State for experimental forestry purposes. The land selected is in St. Louis County, north of Lake Superior and about 12 miles northwest of the town of Ely. While set aside primarily for experimental forestry, it nevertheless presents features peculiarly favorable for the protection of the game of the region, and may become in reality a State forest, fish, and game preserve.

New York.—The legislature of New York has authorized the establishment of at least five State parks—the Niagara Falls Park, the Adirondack Park, the International Park or St. Lawrence Reservation, the Catskill Park, and a park on Long Island. The Niagara Falls Park, which has an area of 107 acres, was established in 1883. The Adirondack Park, which is to be "forever reserved and maintained for the free use of the people," comprised 3,226,144 acres on January 1, 1903. Of this land the State owned 1,163,414 acres, private preserves occupied 705,914 acres, and individuals or companies held the remainder. A special appropriation of \$5,000 was made for the purpose of stocking the park with moose, and during 1902 more than a dozen moose were liberated by the forest, fish, and game commission. Elk to the number of 140, chiefly from the Whitney preserve, have also been liberated. On May 9, 1904, a special appropriation of \$500 was made for restocking the park with beaver. The International Park comprises all that part of the river St. Lawrence within the State, together with the islands in the river and such lands along the shore as may be acquired by the State. It was authorized in 1896,

and \$30,000 appropriated in 1897 enabled the commission to acquire a number of desirable points and islands along the river.

The Catskill Park was established in 1904, in pursuance of the spirit of a law passed several years ago authorizing the forest, fish, and game commission to establish not more than three deer parks for breeding deer and wild game in the forest preserves of Delaware, Greene, Sullivan, and Ulster counties in the Catskills. The legislature this year fixed the boundaries and set aside all lands now owned by the State within these limits. The Long Island Park exists, as yet, only in statutory enactment. By an act of 1902 authority was given the governor to appoint three commissioners to select not less than 5,000 acres of land on Long Island suitable for a park for breeding deer, but no further legislative action has thus far been taken.

Washington.—Under an act of 1895 (Laws of 1895, p. 323, sec. 1), Washington has made game preserves of certain islands within its boundaries. This act prohibits hunting or sale of certain game on every island of more than 500 acres, situated in a fresh water lake and surrounded by navigable water, and permits possession only for breeding purposes. Among the preserves thus established is Mercer Island in Lake Washington near Seattle, on which all hunting is prohibited, and which is in effect a State game preserve.

Wisconsin.—In conjunction with Minnesota, Wisconsin in 1895, established an Interstate Park at the Dalles of the St. Croix River. This reservation now comprises about 600 acres.

CLOSE SEASONS.

All the close seasons for game prescribed by the various States and by the Provinces of Canada are here brought together in one table. For the sake of simplicity, a uniform method is used both in the arrangement of species and statement of seasons. In each case deer and other big game are first considered; then squirrels and rabbits; then upland game birds, such as quail, grouse, pheasants, turkeys, and doves; then shore birds; and finally waterfowl, such as ducks, geese, and swans. In the statement of seasons only close seasons have been given, and in stating these the plan of the Vermont law, to include the *first* date but not the last, has been followed consistently.^a The Vermont scheme has the advantage of showing readily both the open and close seasons, since either may be obtained by reading the other backward. Thus, when the close season is stated as December 1 to October 1, the open season is October 1 to December 1 (the last date in each case being excluded).

In some States certain days of the week constitute additional close seasons throughout the term in which killing is permitted. Hunting

^a See discussion of this question in Circular No. 43 of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1904, entitled "Definitions of open and close seasons for game."

on Sunday is prohibited in all except four of the States east of the Mississippi, and in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, as well as in the Canadian Provinces of Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Northwest Territories, and Ontario. Mondays constitute a close season for waterfowl in Ohio; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays for wild fowl in Carteret County, N. C.; and Wednesdays and Saturdays for wild fowl in Currituck County, N. C., and on Back Bay, Princess Anne County, Va. Similar exceptions are made for wild fowl in Anne Arundel, Cecil, and Harford counties, Md., and in Sussex County, Del. Hunting is also prohibited on election day in Baltimore, Frederick, and Harford counties, Md.

These special exceptions and the county laws of Mississippi, of which no compilation is available, are not given in the following table, which may otherwise be regarded as a practically complete résumé of the regulations now in force. The difficulty of securing absolute accuracy in a table of this kind is very great, and the absence in the laws of many States of express legislation as to the inclusion or exclusion of the dates opening and closing the seasons makes exactness almost an impossibility.

CLOSE SEASONS FOR GAME IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1904.

[The close seasons include the first date, but not the last. To find the open seasons *reverse the dates*. Seasons which apply only to special counties are placed to the left of the column containing the close seasons for the State in general. See also Appendix I, pp. 54-59.]

Alabama *a* (1899 *b*) (*see county laws, pp. 54-55*):

Close seasons.

Deer	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Squirrel (black, gray, or fox)	Feb. 2-July 1.
Quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant (including English, Mongolian, and Chinese), wild turkey, woodcock	Mar. 2-Nov. 15.
Dove	Mar. 1-Aug. 1.

Alaska *a c* (1902-1904):

Deer	Feb. 1-Aug. 1.
Moose, mountain sheep	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Caribou (except on Kenai Peninsula until Sept. 1, 1908, and in the Yukon district <i>d</i> Jan. 1-Sept. 1)	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.
Mountain goat	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.
Bear (large brown)	Jan. 1-Apr. 1.
Grouse, shore birds	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.
Ptarmigan, waterfowl	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.

Arizona (1901-1903):

Male deer	Nov. 1-Sept. 15.
Female deer, spotted fawn, elk, mountain sheep, mountain goat	At all times.
Antelope, 5 years	Until Jan. 1, 1906.
Quail, bobwhite, grouse, pheasant, snipe, rail	Mar. 1-Oct. 15.
Wild turkey	Nov. 1-Sept. 15.

a For sale seasons, see p. 46.

b Under section 14 of the act all of the counties except 9 were excepted, and subsequent legislation has reduced the number until Houston County is practically the only one which still retains the close seasons of the original State law.

c Any game animal or bird may be killed at any time for food or clothing by native Indians or Eskimo or by miners, explorers, or travelers in need of food; but game so killed can not be shipped or sold.

d The Territory is divided into the following three game districts: (1) Sitka district—Southeastern Alaska east of the 141st meridian; (2) Peninsula district—Aleutian Islands, Alaska and Kenai peninsulas and adjacent islands, and that part of Alaska west of the 141st meridian draining into the Pacific Ocean; (3) Yukon district—Remainder of Territory including the area drained by the Kuskokwim, Tanana, Yukon, and Kowak rivers, and the area which drains into the Arctic Ocean.

Arkansas (1903):*Close seasons.*

Deer (except Mississippi County, Mar. 1-Sept. 1).....	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.
Quail or partridge (except Mississippi County, Mar. 1-Oct. 1).....	Feb. 15-Nov. 1.
Pinnated grouse, prairie chicken.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 31.
Pheasants (Chinese, English), 10 years.....	Until Mar. 14, 1913.
Wild turkey.....	May 1-Sept. 1.
Dove.....	At all times.

California (1901-1903) (*see county ordinances, pp. 55-56*):

Male deer.....	Nov. 1-July 15.
Female deer, fawn, elk, antelope, mountain sheep.....	At all times.
Tree squirrel.....	Feb. 1-Aug. 1.
Valley quail, partridge, plover, curlew, ibis, rail, duck.....	Feb. 15-Oct. 15.
Mountain quail, grouse, sage hen.....	Feb. 15-Sept. 1.
Pheasants (Mongolian, English), bobwhite, Eastern or Chinese quail, English partridge.....	At all times.
Dove.....	Feb. 15-July 1.

Colorado^a (1899-1903):

Deer with horns	Oct. 1-Sept. 15.	
Elk, antelope, mountain sheep, 4 years	Until 1907.	
Bison or buffalo	At all times.	
Bobwhite quail, 17 years	Until Oct. 1, 1920.	
Crested quail, wild turkey, 4 years	Until 1907.	
Pheasant, partridge, ptarmigan	At all times.	
Grouse, prairie chicken, sage chicken	Oct. 21-Sept. 1.	
Dove	Sept. 1-Aug. 1.	
Snipe, curlew, crane, duck, goose, brant, swan, waterfowl (see exception) ..	Apr. 16-Sept. 10.	
<i>Exception: Altitudes above 7,000 feet</i>		May 1-Sept. 15.

Connecticut (1901-1903):

Deer, 10 years.....	Until June 1, 1911.
Gray squirrel.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
Hare, rabbit.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.
Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
Pheasant (Chinese, Mongolian), 4 years.....	Until June 1, 1906.
Dove.....	At all times.
Wilson snipe (English snipe), bay snipe.....	May 1-Aug. 1.
Plover, rail, gallinule, mud hen.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 1.
Web-footed wild fowl.....	May 1-Sept. 1.

Delaware (1899-1901):

Rabbit.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 15.
Quail, partridge, pheasant.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 15.
Dove.....	At all times.
Reedbird.....	Feb. 2-Aug. 25.
Ortolan or rail.....	Feb. 2-Sept. 1.
Duck (except wood duck), goose, brant, swan.....	Apr. 16-Oct. 1.

District of Columbia (1899-1901):

Deer meat (sale or possession).....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Squirrel, rabbit (except English rabbit, Belgian hare).....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.
Quail or partridge.....	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.
Ruffed grouse or pheasant (except English, ring-necked, or other imported pheasants raised in inclosures), wild turkey.....	Dec. 26-Nov. 1.
Prairie chicken or pinnated grouse.....	Mar. 15-Sept. 1.
Dove.....	At all times.
Woodcock.....	Jan. 1-July 1.
Snipe, plover, duck, goose, brant.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 1.
Reedbird, marsh blackbird, rail or ortolan, other game birds not previously mentioned.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.

Florida^b (1903):

Deer.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.
Quail or partridge, wild turkey.....	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.
Duck.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.

^a For sale seasons, see p. 46.^b No game or game birds are permitted to be killed within 1 mile of West Palm Beach; similar regulations are in force at St. Augustine.

Georgia (1903):*Close seasons.*

Deer.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey.....	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.
Pheasants (English, Mongolian, and other imported pheasants), 2 years.....	Until Nov. 30, 1905.
Dove, snipe, marsh hen.....	Mar. 15-July 15.
Woodcock, wood duck or summer duck.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.

Hawaii (1897):

Quail, pheasant.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 16.
Wild dove, wild pigeon.....	Feb. 1-July 1.
Kolea (plover), akeeki (lesser pied plover), kukuluao (long-legged plover). Imported birds, 10 years.....	Aug. 1-Mar. 1. Until 1907.
Snipe, plover, turnstone, curlew, stilt, mud hen, migratory duck.....	May 1-Sept. 16.
Native wild duck, Hawaiian goose.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 16.

Idaho (1903):

Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Moose, caribou, buffalo.....	At all times.
Quail.....	Dec. 1-Nov. 1.
Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken or fool hen, pheasant.....	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.
Sage hen.....	Dec. 1-July 15.
Mongolian pheasant, 4 years.....	Until Mar. 11, 1907.
Turtle dove, snipe, plover.....	July 15-Feb. 15.
Duck, goose, swan.....	Feb. 15-Sept. 15.

Illinois^a (1903):

Deer, 10 years.....	Until 1913.
Squirrel (gray, red, fox, or black).....	Jan. 1-July 1.
Quail.....	Dec. 20-Nov. 10.
Ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, 4 years.....	Until 1907.
Wild turkey, pheasants (copper or Soemmering, English, golden, green Japanese, Mongolian, ring-necked, silver, tragopan), partridge (black Indian, caccabis, chukar), sand grouse, 5 years.....	Until 1908.
Mourning dove, woodcock.....	Dec. 1-Aug. 1.
Jacksnipe, Wilson snipe, sand or other snipe, golden, upland, or other plover.....	May 1-Sept. 1.
Duck, goose, brant, or other waterfowl.....	Apr. 15-Sept. 1.

Indiana (1901-1903):

Deer.....	At all times.
Squirrel.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 10. ^b
Quail, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, or pinnated grouse.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 10.
Pheasants (copper, golden, green Japanese, ring-necked, Mongolian, silver, English, or any other species), wild turkey, dove.....	At all times.
Woodcock.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 10. ^c
Duck, goose, brant, or other waterfowl.....	Apr. 15-Nov. 10. ^d

Iowa^a (1897-1904):

Deer, elk, mountain goat.....	At all times.
Squirrel (gray, timber, or fox).....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant, wild turkey.....	Dec. 15-Nov. 1.
Pinnated grouse or prairie chicken.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
Turtle dove.....	At all times.
Woodcock.....	Jan. 1-July 10.
Snipe, sandpiper, plover, rail, marsh or beach birds, duck, goose, brant.....	Apr. 15-Sept. 1.

Kansas (1901-1903):

Antelope, 5 years.....	Until Mar. 13, 1908.
Quail (see exceptions).....	Jan. 1-Nov. 15.
<i>Exceptions:</i> —Bourbon, Crawford, Decatur, Finney, Grant, Gray, Gree- ley, Hamilton, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kingman, Morton, Rooks, Scott, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, and Wichita, counties, 3 years.....	
Partridge, pheasant.....	Until Mar. 18, 1906.
	At all times.

^a For sale seasons, see p. 46.^b Except Aug. 1-Oct. 1.^c Except July 1-Oct. 1.^d Except Sept. 1-Oct. 1. Shooting of waterfowl permitted Oct. 1-Nov. 10 under license.

Kansas (1901-1903)—Continued.*Close seasons.*

Grouse, prairie chicken (see exceptions) Oct. 1-Aug. 15.
Exceptions—Prairie chicken in same counties as in case of quail.

Until Mar. 18, 1906

Pheasants (Chinese, Mongolian), 4 years Until Feb. 28, 1907
 Dove Sept. 15-Aug. 1.
 Plover Sept. 15-July 15.
 Duck, goose, brant Apr. 25-Sept. 1.

Kentucky (1894-1904):

Deer Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
 Rabbit (except with dogs or in snares) Sept. 15-Nov. 15.
 Squirrel (black, gray, or fox) Feb. 1-Nov. 15.^a
 Quail, partridge, pheasant Jan. 1-Nov. 15.
 Wild turkey Feb. 1-Sept. 1.
 Dove Feb. 1-Aug. 1.
 Woodcock Feb. 1-June 20.
 Wood duck, teal, or other duck, goose Apr. 1-Aug. 15.

Louisiana (1904):

Deer (female and young protected at all times) Local seasons. ^b
 Quail Mar. 1-Nov. 1.
 Prairie chicken, wood duck, 5 years Until July, 1909.
 Male wild turkey (female protected at all times) Apr. 1-Dec. 1.
 Woodcock At all times.
 Snipe May 1-Sept. 1.
 Dove, grosbeak, surf bird, chorook, sandpiper, plover, tatter, curlew, rail (mudhen), gallinule, coot (poule d'eau) Mar. 1-Aug. 1.
 Duck (except wood duck), goose, brant, swan Apr. 15-Sept. 1.

Maine (1904):

Deer (see exceptions) Dec. 16-Oct. 1.
Exceptions—Androscoggin and York counties. Nov. 1-Oct. 1
 Hancock—in towns of Eden, Mount Desert, and Tremont, at all times;
 Isle au Haut until Oct. 1, 1907 (6 years), and Swan Island until Oct.
 1, 1906 (5 years); otherwise as in State law.
 Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, and Waldo counties. Dec. 1-Oct. 15.
 Sagadahoc County, 2 years. Until Oct. 1, 1905.
 Bull moose (except in Sagadahoc County until Oct. 1, 1905) Dec. 1-Oct. 15.
 Cow and calf moose. At all times.
 Caribou, 6 years. Until Oct. 15, 1905.
 Squirrel (in Knox County) At all times.
 Rabbit Apr. 1-Sept. 1.
 Quail, dove At all times.
 Ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock Dec. 1-Sept. 15.
 Pheasant, black game, capercaillie or cock of the woods, 10 years Until Mar. 22, 1911.
 Snipe, sandpiper, plover May 1-Aug. 1.
 Wood duck, dusky or black duck, teal, gray duck Dec. 1-Sept. 1.

Maryland ^c (1898-1904) (see county laws, pp. 56-58.):

Squirrel Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
 Pheasants (English, Mongolian) Dec. 25-Nov. 1.
 Dove Dec. 25-Aug. 15.
 Snipe, plover May 1-Aug. 15.
 Reedbird, sora (water rail, or ortolan) Nov. 1-Sept. 1.
 Duck, goose, brant, swan, and other wild fowl Apr. 10-Nov. 1.

Massachusetts ^c (1886-1904):

Deer, 5 years Until Nov. 1, 1908.
 Gray squirrel (except Bristol County, Dec. 15-Nov. 1), hare or rabbit (except
 Bristol County, Mar. 1-Nov. 1) Mar. 1-Oct. 1.
 Quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock (see exceptions) Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
Exceptions—Bristol County. Dec. 15-Nov. 1
 Nantucket Island (quail), 3 years Until Mar. 1, 1905
 Pinnated grouse, dove, wild or passenger pigeon At all times.
 Pheasants (English, golden, Mongolian), 5 years Until Feb. 13, 1905.

^a Except June 15-Sept. 15.

^b Close seasons for deer in Louisiana not less than 7 months in length to be fixed by police juries of the several parishes, but north of Lat. 31 the period from May 1 to Aug. 15 to be always included.

^c For sale seasons, see p. 46.

Massachusetts (1886-1904)—Continued:*Close seasons.*

Snipe, sandpiper, plover, rail, or any "shore," "marsh," or "beach" birds .	Mar. 1-July 15.
Wood or summer duck, black duck, teal.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
Other ducks.....	May 20-Sept. 1.

Michigan (1897-1901):

Deer (see exceptions)	Dec. 1-Nov. 8.
Exceptions—Deer in red coat and fawn in spotted coat	At all times.
Deer on Island of Bois Blanc, and in Allegan, Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Monroe, Ottawa, St. Clair, Sanilac, and Tuscola counties, 5 years.	Until Jan. 1, 1906
Deer in Benzie, Clare, Gladwin, Grand Traverse, Isabella, Lake, Leelanaw, Mason, Manistee, Mecosta, Missaukee, Newaygo, Oceana, and Osceola counties, 5 years.....	Until Jan. 1, 1908
Elk, moose, caribou, 10 years	Until 1911.
Squirrel (black, fox, or gray)	Dec. 1-Oct. 15.
Quail (colin), ruffed grouse (partridge or pheasant—except on Upper Peninsula), spruce hen, woodcock.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 20. ^a
Ruffed grouse (Upper Peninsula).....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
Pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), wild turkey, pheasants (English, Mongolian), wild pigeon, 9 years.....	Until 1910.
Dove.....	At all times.
Snipe, plover, duck, goose, brant, or other waterfowl (except that jacksnipe, bluebill, canvasback, widgeon, pintail, whistler, spoonbill, butterball, and sawbill duck may be hunted also Mar. 2-Apr. 10).....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.

Minnesota (1903):

Deer, male moose, male caribou	Dec. 1-Nov. 10.
Elk, female moose, female caribou	At all times.
Quail, partridge, ruffed grouse (pheasant).....	Dec. 15-Oct. 15.
Sharp-tailed or white-breasted grouse, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, turtle dove, woodcock, snipe, upland plover, golden plover.....	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.
Pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian)	At all times.
Duck, goose, brant, or any aquatic fowl.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.

Mississippi^b (1892):

Deer	Mar. 1-Sept. 15.
Quail or partridge, wild turkey.....	May 1-Oct. 1.
Turtle or mourning dove, starling (field lark).....	Mar. 1-Sept. 15.

Missouri (1901):

Deer	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.
Quail (Virginia partridge) ruffed grouse (pheasant or partridge), pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), Chinese pheasant, wild turkey.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.
Turtle dove, meadowlark, woodcock, plover	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.
Duck.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.

Montana^c (1897-1901):

Deer, mountain goat.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Elk (male)	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.
Moose, female elk, caribou, antelope, bison or buffalo, mountain sheep.....	At all times.
Quail, Chinese pheasant.....	At all times.
Grouse or prairie chicken, fool hen, pheasant, or partridge	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
Sage hen, turtle dove	Dec. 15-Aug. 1.
Duck, goose, brant, swan	May 1-Sept. 1.

Nebraska^d (1901):

Deer with horns, antelope	Nov. 16-Aug. 15.
Deer without horns, elk	At all times.
Quail.....	Dec. 1-Nov. 1.
Partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, curlew	At all times.
Prairie chicken, sage chicken, grouse.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
Dove, wild pigeon, plover	Oct. 31-Apr. 15.
Jacksnipe, Wilson snipe, yellow-legs (other snipe protected at all times), crane, duck, goose, brant, swan.....	Apr. 16-Sept. 1.

^aThis is the old law. The attorney-general of Michigan has declared that section 10 of the law of 1901, making Dec. 1-Oct. 1 the close season for quail or colin, ruffed grouse or partridge, spruce hen, and woodcock, is unconstitutional and that the old law on these birds stands unrepealed. Section 10 of the new law as approved by the governor differs from the same section in the bill passed by the legislature as shown by the legislative journals. (See Am. Field, Vol. LVI, p. 104, Aug. 10, 1901.)

^bCounty laws in force.

^cThe act of 1903 fixing close seasons was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of Montana on account of a defect in the title (see p. 8).

^dFor sale seasons, see p. 46.

Nevada ^a (1901-1903):*Close seasons.*

Deer, antelope (males).....	Nov. 15-Sept. 15.
Female deer and antelope, spotted fawn; all elk, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat.....	At all times.
Quail, grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock, snipe, plover, curlew, sandhill crane, duck.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 15.
Pheasant, 5 years.....	Until Sept. 1, 1906.
Sage hen.....	Feb. 16-July 15.
Dove.....	Nov. 2-July 15.
Swan.....	At all times.

New Hampshire (1901-1903):

Deer in Carroll, Coos, and Grafton counties, and in the towns of Andover, Danbury, Hill, and Wilmot, in Merrimac County.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1
Deer in rest of State, fawns, elk, moose, caribou.....	At all times.
Gray squirrel, raccoon.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 15.
Hare, rabbit.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.
Quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, woodcock, Wilson snipe.....	Dec. 15-Sept. 15.
Pheasant, 2 years.....	Until Sept. 15, 1905.
Dove.....	At all times.
Sandpiper, yellow-legs, plover, rail, duck (except sheldrake). ("Beach birds" may be shot in Rockingham County after July 15).....	Feb. 1-Aug. 1.

New Jersey ^b (1903-1904):

Deer, ^c 2 years.....	Until Apr. 5, 1906.
Squirrels (gray, black, fox), hare (rabbit).....	Jan. 1-Nov. 10.
Quail (partridge), ruffed grouse (partridge or pheasant), prairie chicken, pheasant (English or ring-necked pheasant), ^d wild turkey.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 10.
Dove.....	At all times.
Woodcock.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1. ^e
English or Wilson snipe (bog or jack snipe).....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. ^f
Surf or bay snipe, sandpiper, yellow-legs, plover (except upland plover), curlew, all shore birds.....	Jan. 1-May 1.
Upland plover.....	Oct. 1-Aug. 1.
Reedbird, rail, marsh hen.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Duck, goose, brant, swan, or other wild fowl.....	May 1-Sept. 1.

New Mexico (1901-1903):

Deer (with horns).....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.
Deer (without horns), mountain goat.....	At all times.
Elk, antelope, mountain sheep, 2 years.....	Until Mar. 7, 1905.
Quail.....	Mar. 1-Oct. 1.
Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.
Pheasants, 5 years.....	Until Mar. 14, 1906. ^g

New York ^b (1900-1904) (*see special laws for Long Island below*):

Deer (<i>see exceptions</i>).....	Nov. 16-Sept. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> —Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Greene, Oswego, Putnam, Rensselaer, and Ulster counties, and all of Oneida, Lewis, and Jefferson counties west of the Utica and Black River R. R. from Utica to Ogdensburg, 3 years.....	
Orange and Sullivan counties.....	Until Sept. 1, 1907.
Fawns, elk, moose, caribou, antelope.....	Nov. 16-Nov. 1.
Black bear (except in Essex County, unprotected).....	At all times.
Squirrel, black or gray, (<i>see exceptions</i>).....	July 1-Oct. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> —Greene County.....	
Orange County.....	Dec. 16-Oct. 1
Rensselaer County.....	Dec. 16-Oct. 16
Saratoga County.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1
Richmond County, (gray squirrel only).....	Nov. 1-Sept. 16
	At all times

^a County commissioners may change dates of close seasons (without altering length) for deer, antelope, or sage hens, or lengthen close seasons for any other game in their respective counties.

^b For sale seasons, see p. 46.

^c Does not apply to deer in established game preserves or to imported deer properly tagged.

^d English or ring-necked pheasants on established game preserves may be shot by the owners of such preserves or such persons as they may designate Oct. 1-Jan. 1.

^e Except month of July.

^f Except March and April.

^g Under Chap. XXV, Laws of 1901, "Oregon" or "Denny" pheasants are protected indefinitely.

New York (1900-1904)—Continued.*Close seasons.***Hare, rabbit:**

Albany, Columbia, Genesee, Monroe, Orleans, Steuben, and Wyoming counties	Dec. 16-Sept. 16
Broome and Cortland counties	Dec. 1-Sept. 16
Dutchess County	Dec. 1-Oct. 16
Erie and Livingston counties	Jan. 16-Oct. 16
Fulton and Greene counties	Feb. 1-Nov. 1
Herkimer, Oneida, and Sullivan counties	Feb. 15-Sept. 16
Orange County	Dec. 16-Oct. 16
Richmond County	Dec. 16-Nov. 1
Rockland County	Dec. 31-Nov. 1
Schenectady County	Dec. 16-Oct. 1
Ulster County	Jan. 16-Oct. 1
Westchester County	Dec. 1-Nov. 1

Quail (see exceptions)

Exceptions:—Dutchess County	Dec. 1-Oct. 16
Orange and Ulster counties	Dec. 16-Oct. 16
Rensselaer County	Dec. 1-Oct. 1
Richmond County, 2 years	Until 1908
Saratoga, Schenectady, and Schoharie counties, 2 years	Until 1906

Grouse (see exceptions)

Exceptions:—Greene, Rensselaer, and Sullivan counties	Dec. 1-Oct. 1
Orange and Ulster counties	Dec. 16-Oct. 16
Saratoga County	Nov. 1-Sept. 16
Schenectady County, 2 years	Until 1906
Westchester County, 3 years	Until 1905

Pheasants (Mongolian, ring-necked, English) 6 years

Dove

Woodcock (see exceptions)

Exceptions:—Dutchess County	Dec. 1-Oct. 16
Greene and Rensselaer counties	Dec. 1-Oct. 1
Orange and Ulster counties	Dec. 16-Oct. 16
Saratoga County	Nov. 1-Sept. 16
Schenectady County, 2 years	Until 1906

Plover

Wilson or English snipe, jacksnipe, bay snipe, yellow-legs, surf birds, curlew, rail, water chicken, mud hen, gallinule, shore birds, duck, goose, brant, swan

Long Island (1900-1903):

Deer shooting permitted only on first two Wednesdays and Fridays after first Tuesday of November.

Squirrel (black or gray), hare, rabbit

Quail (except on Robbins Island, protected at all times; and Gardiners Island, Feb. 1-Oct. 15), grouse

Woodcock

Pheasants (English, Mongolian, ring-necked), in Suffolk County only, Jan. 1-Nov. 1

Wilson or English snipe, jacksnipe, bay snipe, surf snipe, winter snipe, sand-piper, yellow-legs, willet, dowitcher, short-necks, plover, ring-neck, killdeer, oxeye, curlew, rail

Gallinule, meadow hen, mud hen

Duck, goose, swan

Brant

North Carolina^a (1883-1903) (see county laws, pp. 58-59):

Deer

Quail, wild turkey, dove

North Dakota (1901):

Deer

Elk, moose, caribou, buffalo, mountain sheep

Antelope, 10 years

Quail, pheasants (English, Chinese), swan

Sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock

Crane, duck, goose, brant

^a For sale seasons in Rowan County, see p. 46.

Ohio (1900-1904):*Close seasons.*

Squirrel.....	Oct. 15-Sept. 1.
Rabbit.....	Dec. 5-Nov. 15. ^a
Raccoon.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
Quail.....	Dec. 5-Nov. 15.
Ruffed grouse, introduced pheasants, 4 years.....	Until Nov. 10, 1908.
Dove, woodcock.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
Snipe, plover, shore birds, rail, coot or mudhen, duck, goose, swan.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1. ^b

Oklahoma (1899):

Deer, antelope.....	At all times.
Quail.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 15.
Grouse.....	At all times.
Prairie chicken, wild turkey.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Pheasants (Mongolian or others).....	Jan. 1-Dec. 1.
Dove, plover.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.

Oregon ^c (1901-1903):

Deer (except spotted fawn, protected at all times), moose, antelope, mountain sheep (see exceptions).....	Nov. 1-July 15.
<i>Exceptions:</i> —Grant, Harney, Malheur, and Baker counties, deer and antelope.....	Oct. 15-Oct. 1
Female deer in rest of State.....	Nov. 1-Aug. 15
Elk, 4 years.....	Until Sept. 15, 1907.
Silver gray squirrel (<i>Sciurus fessor</i>).....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.
Partridge, (English or gray) capercaillie, moor hen, pheasant (silver, golden, copper, green Japanese, and Reeves), wild turkey, woodcock, 4 years.....	Until Oct. 1, 1905.
Upland plover, rail.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.
Mallard, wood duck, widgeon, teal, spoonbill, gray duck, black duck, sprig-tail, canvasback, goose, swan (except in Jackson, Klamath, and Lake counties, Jan. 1-Sept. 15, and in Coos County, Feb. 1-Aug. 1).....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
<i>West of Cascades (see exceptions):</i>	
Quail, bobwhite, partridge, grouse, native pheasant (ruffed grouse), prairie chicken, ring-necked or China torquatus pheasant.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> —Douglas County: Quail, bobwhite, partridge, native pheasant, prairie chicken, ring-necked or China torquatus pheasant.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1?
Grouse, ruffed grouse.....	Dec. 1-Aug. 1?
Tillamook County: Native pheasant (ruffed grouse), ring-necked or China torquatus pheasant.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.
Blue grouse.....	Oct. 15-Aug. 1.
Clatsop, Coos, Curry, Jackson, and Josephine counties: Ring-necked or China torquatus pheasant, 3 years.....	Until Sept. 15, 1906.
<i>East of Cascades:</i>	
Quail (except in Wasco County, Oct. 15-Aug. 1, and except bobwhite until Oct. 15, 1905), pheasant.....	At all times.
Native pheasant (ruffed grouse), grouse, sage hen.....	Nov. 1-Aug. 1.
Prairie chicken (except in Wasco County, Oct. 15-Aug. 1).....	Nov. 15-Aug. 15.

Pennsylvania (1897):

Deer, elk.....	Dec. 1-Nov. 1.
Squirrel (black, gray, or fox).....	Dec. 16-Oct. 15.
Hare, rabbit.....	Dec. 16-Nov. 1.
Quail, partridge, grouse, native pheasant, prairie chicken, imported pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian), wild turkey.....	Dec. 16-Oct. 15.
Woodcock.....	Dec. 16-Oct. 15. ^d
Upland or grass plover.....	Jan. 1-July 15.
Reedbird, rail.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
Web-footed wild fowl.....	May 2-Sept. 1.

Rhode Island (1900-1904):

Deer, 4 years.....	Until Jan. 1, 1908. ^e
Gray squirrel, hare, rabbit.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 15.
Quail or bobwhite, ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock, 1 year.....	Until Oct. 15, 1905.
Pheasant, 5 years.....	Until Oct. 1, 1905.
Dove.....	At all times.
Black duck and wood duck.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 15.

^a Applies to hunting with gun only.^c For sale season, see p. 46.^b Except Mar. 1-Apr. 20.^d Except month of July.^e Tame deer kept in confinement may be killed by owner at any time.

South Carolina:*Close seasons.*

Deer (see exceptions).....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Beaufort, Berkeley, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Florence, Hampton, Horry, Kershaw, Marion, Marlboro, and Williamsburg.....	
Quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock	Apr. 1-Nov. 1.
Pheasants (Mongolian, ring-necked), 8 years.....	Until Jan. 1, 1905.
Dove	Mar. 1-Aug. 1.

South Dakota (1899-1903):

Deer, elk, buffalo, mountain sheep.....	Dec. 15-Nov. 15.
Antelope, 10 years	Until Jan. 1, 1911.
Quail, ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Plover, curlew	May 15-Sept. 1.
Crane, duck, goose, brant.....	May 1-Sept. 1.

Tennessee^a (1903):

Deer	Dec. 15-Oct. 1.
Squirrel.....	Mar. 1-June 1.
Quail or partridge, pheasant (except English, ring-necked, Jan. 1-Dec. 1), grouse, wild turkey, meadow lark.....	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.
Dove	Mar. 1-Aug. 1.
Woodcock, snipe, sandpiper, plover, tatter, godwit, curlew, avocet, marsh blackbird, rail, coot, mud hen, duck (except wood duck), goose, brant, swan	Apr. 15-Oct. 1.
Wood duck or summer duck	Mar. 1-Aug. 1.

Texas (1903):

Deer (female deer and spotted fawn, protected at all times).....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.
Antelope, mountain sheep, 5 years	Until July 1, 1908.
Quail or partridge, prairie chicken or pinnated grouse, wild turkey.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.
Pheasants (Mongolian, English), 5 years.....	Until July 1, 1908.
Dove	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.

Utah (1899-1903):

Deer (male, with horns).....	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.
Deer (female), elk, buffalo, antelope, sheep, quail (see exception), pinnated grouse, pheasants (English, Mongolian, Chinese), any introduced game..	At all times.
<i>Exception:</i> Quail (Kane and Washington counties only)	
Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, mourning dove.....	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.
Snipe, duck, goose, brant, swan	Dec. 15-Oct. 1. ^b

Vermont (1894-1903):

Deer (with horns)	Nov. 1-Oct. 22.
Deer (without horns), moose, caribou.....	At all times.
Hare, rabbit	May 1-Sept. 1.
Quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock, English snipe, plover (other than upland), duck, goose	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Pheasant, English partridge.....	Nov. 20-Oct. 1.
Dove	At all times.
Upland plover	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.

Virginia^c (1903-1904):

Deer	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.
Squirrel (gray or fox) in Isle of Wight and Southampton counties.	Jan. 15-Sept. 1
Rabbit:	
Accomac and Northampton counties	Jan. 15-Nov. 15
Alexandria County	Jan. 1-Oct. 1
Amelia, ^d Charlotte, ^d Greensville, Spottsylvania, and Sussex counties.	Feb. 1-Oct. 1
Buckingham ^d and Cumberland ^d counties	Feb. 15-Oct. 15
Caroline, Essex, Hanover, Henrico, and King William counties.	Feb. 1-Nov. 1
Chesterfield County	Feb. 1-Sept. 1
Culpeper and Orange counties.....	Jan. 15-Nov. 1
Elizabeth City and Norfolk counties	Feb. 1-Nov. 15

^a For sale season, see p. 46.^b Except Feb. 15-Mar. 15.^c Boards of supervisors may shorten open season in their counties and make other restrictions not repugnant to laws.^d Young rabbits or hares may be killed or captured June 1-Aug. 1 in Amelia and Charlotte counties, and June 1-Oct. 15 in Buckingham and Cumberland counties.

Virginia (1903-1904)—Continued.*Close seasons.***Rabbit**—Continued.

Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, and Prince William counties	Jan. 1-Nov. 1
Halifax County	Feb. 1-Oct. 15
James City and York counties, town of Williamsburg	Feb. 15-Nov. 15
Nottoway County	Jan. 1-Sept. 1
Shenandoah County	Mar. 1-Nov. 1
Stafford County	Feb. 1-Sept. 15

Opossum:

Halifax County	Feb. 1-Oct. 15
Quail or partridge, pheasant or grouse, wild turkey, woodcock (see exceptions)	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> West of the Blue Ridge	Jan. 1-Nov. 1
Accomac and Northampton counties (pheasant, grouse—5 years).	Until Mar. 14, 1909

Pheasants (English, Mongolian), 5 years	Until Jan. 1, 1909.
Dove	At all times.
Snipe (except Wilson snipe), surf bird, sandpiper, plover, willet, tatter, curlew, rail (except sora), gallinule, mud hen	Jan. 1-July 20.
Summer or wood duck	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.
Winter waterfowl	Apr. 1-Oct. 15.

Washington ^{ab} (1903):

Deer (except spotted fawn, protected at all times)	Dec. 15-Sept. 15.
Male elk, moose, caribou, antelope, sheep, goat	Nov. 1-Sept. 15.
Female elk, moose, caribou, antelope, sheep, goat	At all times.
Quail west of Cascades (except Chinese quail)	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.
Quail east of Cascades, 5 years	Until Sept. 15, 1903
Chinese quail west of Cascades, 3 years	Until Oct. 15, 1906.
Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, native pheasant, ptarmigan (except east of Cascades, Nov. 15-Aug. 15; prairie chicken in Kittitas County, Oct. 1-Sept. 10)	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Imported pheasants (golden, silver, ring-necked, copper, bronze, Chinese or Mongolian, except east of Cascades, until Sept. 15, 1908), 3 years	Until Oct. 15, 1906.
Snipe, sand-hill crane, mallard, canvasback, widgeon, teal, wood duck, spoonbill, gray or black duck, sprigtail, or other game duck, goose, brant, swan	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
Plover, rail	Mar. 1-Aug. 15.

West Virginia (1903):

Deer (except spotted fawn, protected at all times)	Dec. 16-Oct. 15.
Squirrel, rabbit	Jan. 1-Sept. 15.
Quail or Virginia partridge	Dec. 20-Nov. 1.
Ruffed grouse, pheasant, pinnated grouse, or prairie chicken, wild turkey	Dec. 15-Oct. 15.
Dove	At all times.
Woodcock	Nov. 2-July 15.
Snipe	July 1-Mar. 1.
Blue-winged teal, mallard, wood duck, or other duck, goose, brant	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.

Wisconsin (1898-1903):

Deer (see exceptions)	Dec. 1-Nov. 11.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Jackson, La Cross, Monroe, Trempealeau, and Vernon counties, 4 years	Until 1907
Adams, Columbia, Marquette, Richland, Sauk counties	Dec. 1-Nov. 21
Calumet, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan counties; and deer in red coat or fawn in spotted coat throughout State	At all times
Squirrel, rabbit	May 1-Sept. 1.
Quail, pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian), 2 years	Until Sept. 1, 1905.
Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken or hen (except in Brown, Door, Kewaunee, Marinette and Outagamie counties until Sept. 1, 1905), pheasant, woodcock, plover	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
Turtle dove, swan	At all times.
Snipe, duck, goose, brant, or any aquatic fowl, except teal, mallard, wood duck, and swan	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. ^c
Teal, mallard, wood duck	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.

^a On Mercer Island, Lake Washington, game animals and birds are protected at all times.^b For sale seasons, see p. 46.^c Except Apr. 10-25. This is in accordance with ch. 449, Laws of 1903. An earlier law in the same year (ch. 437, Laws of 1903), states the close season for snipe as Dec. 1-Sept. 1.

Wyoming (1899-1903):*Close seasons.*

Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat	Nov. 15-Sept. 15.
Moose, 9 years	Until Sept. 15, 1912.
Quail	At all times.
Partridge, pheasant, prairie chicken, prairie hen	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
Grouse, sage chicken	Oct. 15-July 15.
Mongolian pheasant, 5 years	Until Sept. 1, 1906.
Dove	At all times.
Snipe, plover, green shank, tatter, godwit, curlew, avocet, or other wader, duck, goose, brant	May 1-Sept. 1.
Swan	At all times.

British Columbia ^{a b} (1898-1904):

Deer (except fawns), sheep (except ewes and lambs), goat	Dec. 15-Sept. 1.
Fawns, ewes, and lambs	At all times.
Male elk or wapiti (except in Kootenay County, to May 16, 1907), male moose, male caribou, hare	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Females and young of elk, moose, and caribou	At all times.
Quail, English partridge, pheasant	At all times.
Grouse, prairie chicken	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Plover, duck	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.

Manitoba (1900-1903):

Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou or reindeer, antelope or cabri	Dec. 15-Nov. 15.
Females and young of foregoing species	At all times.
Quail, woodcock, snipe, sandpiper, plover (except upland plover)	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.
Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken	Nov. 15-Sept. 15.
Dove	At all times.
Pheasant, 5 years	Until Sept. 15, 1909.
Upland plover	Jan. 1-July 1.
Duck	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.

New Brunswick ^a (1899-1903):

Deer, moose, caribou (cow and calf moose protected at all times)	Dec. 1-Sept. 16.
Partridge, 2 years	Until Sept. 15, 1905
Pheasant	At all times.
Woodcock, snipe, teal, wood duck, dusky or black duck, goose, brant	Dec. 2-Sept. 1.
Shore or other birds on beaches, islands, or lagoons bordering tidal waters of Northumberland Strait, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Bay of Chaleur	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.

Newfoundland ^a (1902):

Elk, moose, 10 years	Until Jan. 1, 1912.
Caribou	Feb. 1-Oct. 21. ^c
Hare, rabbit	Mar. 1-Sept. 16. ^d
Ptarmigan, willow grouse or partridge	Jan. 12-Sept. 16.
Snipe, plover, curlew, or "other wild or migratory birds (except wild geese)"	Jan. 12-Aug. 21.

Northwest Territories ^e (1903):

Deer, elk, moose, caribou (females and young protected at all times)	Dec. 15-Nov. 1.
Antelope	Nov. 15-Oct. 1.
Buffalo	At all times.
Mountain sheep, mountain goat (females and young protected at all times) ..	Dec. 15-Oct. 1.
Big game in SE. Assiniboia (females and young protected at all times)	Dec. 15-Dec. 1.
Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, pheasant, ptarmigan	Dec. 15-Sept. 15.
Crane	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.
Snipe, sandpiper, plover, curlew, shore birds, rail, coot, duck	May 5-Aug. 23.

Nova Scotia ^a (1900-1903):

Deer, caribou, 2 years	Until Oct. 1, 1905.
Moose	Jan. 1-Sept. 15.
Hare, rabbit	Feb. 1-Oct. 15.
Ruffed grouse or partridge	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.

^a For sale seasons, see pp. 46, 47.

^b Lieutenant Governor empowered to make further restrictions in these seasons. Indians and resident farmers in "unorganized districts" may kill deer for immediate use as food, and free miners while engaged in mining or prospecting may kill any game for food. By proclamation of March 31, 1904, the Lieutenant Governor in council declared that "all that portion of the Province not included within any municipality, except the Kamloops, Okanagan, Similkameen, Greenwood, and Grand Forks Electoral Districts, shall be defined as an unorganized district within the meaning of the 'Game Protection Act, 1898.'"

^c Except Aug. 1-Oct. 1.^d May be closed for any locality by stipendiary magistrate.^e Lieutenant-governor may regulate close seasons for introduced game birds.

Nova Scotia (1900-1903)—Continued.*Close seasons.*

Spruce partridge, sharp-tailed grouse, ptarmigan, blackcock, capercaillie, chukar partridge, pheasant.....	At all times.
Woodcock, snipe, teal, blue-winged duck, wood duck (see exceptions).....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
<i>Exceptions:—Cape Breton</i>	Mar. 1-Aug. 20.
Cumberland Co. (blue-winged duck).....	May 1-Sept. 1.

Ontario^{a b} (1900-1902):

Deer (young protected at all times).....	Nov. 16-Nov. 1. ^c
Elk or wapiti.....	At all times.
Moose, caribou or reindeer (except as below).....	Nov. 16-Oct. 16. ^d
Female moose and young moose and caribou.....	At all times.
Squirrel (black or gray), hare ^e	Dec. 16-Sept. 15.
Quail.....	Dec. 1-Nov. 1.
Wild turkey, 2 years.....	Until Nov. 1, 1905.
Grouse, woodcock, snipe, plover, rail, other "shore" birds or "waders".....	Dec. 16-Sept. 15.
Prairie fowl, pheasants (English, Mongolian), 5 years.....	Until Sept. 15, 1905.
Capercaillie.....	Until Sept. 15, 1909.
Dove.....	At all times. ^f
Goose, swan.....	May 1-Sept. 15.
Ducks and other "waterfowl" (except geese and swans).....	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.

Prince Edward Island (1890):

Hare, rabbit.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
Partridge.....	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
Woodcock, snipe.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 20.
Duck.....	Mar. 1-Aug. 25.

Quebec^a (1899-1903):

<i>Zone 1. ^g</i> Deer, moose (see exceptions).....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
<i>Exceptions:—In Ottawa and Pontiac counties.</i>	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
Cow moose and young deer and moose.....	At all times.
Caribou (young protected at all times).....	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.
Hare.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.
Bear.....	July 1-Aug. 20.
Birch or swamp partridge.....	Dec. 15-Sept. 1.
White partridge or ptarmigan.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.
Woodcock, snipe, sandpiper, plover, tattler, curlew.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.
Widgeon, teal, duck (except sheldrake and except east and north of counties of Bellechasse and Montmorency, June 1-Aug. 1).....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
<i>Zone 2.</i> Close seasons same as in Zone 1, except as follows:	
Caribou.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
Hare.....	Mar. 1-Oct. 15.
Birch or swamp partridge.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 15.
White partridge or ptarmigan.....	Mar. 1-Nov. 15.

Unorganized Territories^h (Keewatin, etc.), 1894:

Deer, elk or wapiti, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat.....	Apr. 1-Dec. 1. ⁱ
Musk ox.....	Mar. 20-Oct. 15.
Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, pheasant.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Duck, goose, swan.....	Jan. 15-Sept. 1.

Yukon^{a j} (1901):

Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, musk ox.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.
Bison or buffalo.....	At all times.
Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, ptarmigan, pheasant.....	Jan. 15-Oct. 1.
Snipe, sandpiper, crane, duck, goose, swan.....	June 1-Sept. 1.

^a For sale seasons see p. 47.^b Lieutenant-governor in council may alter close seasons in region north and west of French River, Lake Nipissing, and Mattawa River, and close for a definite period seasons for any game animal or nonmigratory game bird whose numbers have diminished.^c Persons who put or breed deer on their own lands, and their licensees, may hunt such deer Oct. 1-Nov. 16.^d South of the Canadian Pacific R. R. between Mattawa and the Manitoba boundary, Nov. 16-Nov. 1.^e Cottontail rabbits (wood hares) may be killed during close season by other means than shooting.^f Under act for protection of insectivorous birds, Rev. Stats. 1897, chap. 289, sec. 3.^g Zone No. 1 comprises the whole Province, except that part of the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay east and north of the river Saguenay. Zone No. 2 comprises the part of said counties east and north of the Saguenay.^h Indians, inhabitants, and travelers, explorers, and surveyors in need of food exempt. Governor in council may alter seasons.ⁱ Except July 15-Oct. 1.^j Indians, explorers, surveyors, prospectors, miners, and travelers in need of food are exempt. Seasons may be altered by commissioner in council.

SHIPMENT OF GAME.

Shipment is one of the most important subjects of game legislation, since it is one of the principal features of the trade in game, the regulation of which is both very necessary and very difficult. The general subject may be considered under the following subheads: "Marking packages," "Export from the State," and "Game for propagation."

MARKING PACKAGES.

Section 4 of the Lacey act requires every package containing game animals or birds when shipped by interstate commerce to be clearly marked so as to show the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents. The laws of Colorado, Connecticut, Louisiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Wisconsin, New Brunswick, and Ontario likewise require each package of fish or game to bear a statement indicating the contents. Such general statements as "game" or "birds" are not sufficient to show the nature of the contents; the *kind* of game should be shown, and also, if possible, the *amount* in the package. Some of the shipping tags distributed by commission merchants are printed so that a list of the game and a space for the shipper's name appear on the back of the tag, and in some cases the address is replaced by a number, which is registered on the books of the consignee. When such a tag is tacked on the package the information regarding the contents and shipper's address is concealed during transit, but is readily accessible to the consignee on removal of the tag and examination of the reverse side. These tags are in common use in the commission business, and are perfectly legitimate when used for the shipment of fruit and vegetables; but the shipper who uses them for game should be careful to write his name and address and a statement of the contents on the package or on the face of the tag to avoid liability to the penalty for evasion of the Federal law, or perhaps for violation of a State law.

Some of the State laws are very explicit on the subject of marking. Nebraska requires that all packages shall be labeled with the address of the consignor and the amount of each kind of game contained in the package, and provides a fine of \$10 to \$50 for omission of these details. Ohio has similar requirements. Michigan requires that all packages of game shall be plainly marked on the outside with the names of the consignor and consignee, the initial point of billing and destination, and an itemized statement of the quantity of game contained therein. Louisiana and Ontario insist that all packages, besides bearing a description of the contents and the names and addresses of owners, must be so made as to *show the contents*. Several States require big game and game birds carried by sportsmen to be marked

Fig. 2.—Map showing States and Provinces which prohibit export of game. Ruled areas indicate States prohibiting export of any game; dotted areas, States prohibiting export of certain kinds of game; blank areas, States not prohibiting export of game. Enclosed names indicate States that make a special exception permitting nonresident hunters to take out a limited amount of game (in Washington and Oregon only Oregon and Washington hunters, respectively); British Columbia and the Northwest Territories allow export of trophies only. Alaska and Nova Scotia prohibit export of all game; Newfoundland, of certain species; but all allow limited export by hunters. For other details, see pp. 30-37.

with the owner's name, shipped as baggage, and transported open to view. Various devices have been adopted in evading nonexport laws. Game has been shipped in trunks and butter kegs, in boxes marked "dressed poultry," "butter," or "household goods," and in packages bearing cipher addresses or numbers or ingeniously concealed statements of contents. It is also a common practice to forward game by express under a false or misleading name of shipper, with the hope of avoiding suspicion, but in Nebraska and Wisconsin a false statement as to contents is punishable by a fine of \$25 to \$100, and in Oregon by a fine of \$100 to \$500 or imprisonment one to four months, or by both fine and imprisonment; and such a course is clearly an evasion of the Federal law.

Railroad and express companies should call the attention of their agents to these provisions, and insist that all packages be properly marked before shipment. In Nebraska common carriers are prohibited, under a penalty of \$25 to \$100, from receiving consignments of game not properly labeled. In Texas they may examine suspected packages, and in Arkansas they may cause them to be opened when necessary, and may refuse packages supposed to contain fish or game for export. In Wisconsin packages of fish or game not properly marked may be seized and sold by game wardens.

EXPORT FROM THE STATE.

Since the constitutionality of the Connecticut statute prohibiting export of certain game was established by the Supreme Court in 1896^a nonexport laws have been generally adopted, and at the present time nearly every State prohibits the export of certain kinds of game. (See fig. 2, p. 29.) Mississippi seems to have no such laws. In some States sportsmen are allowed to carry a limited amount of game out of the State under special restrictions, and exceptions to the laws prohibiting export are also made in the case of birds and animals intended for propagation. (See pp. 37-41.)

Most of the States which prohibit export place no restrictions on shipment within the State; others impose various limitations, and six absolutely prohibit all such shipment—Tennessee (quail), Minnesota (most game birds), Kansas and Oklahoma (all protected game), Nevada (big game), and New Hampshire (moose, caribou, and elk). In a number of other States limited shipment within the State is allowed, usually under hunters' licenses, and on condition that the game is carried openly, tagged, and accompanied by the owner.

Restrictions on shipment from the State have now become so stringent that all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River

^a *Geer v. Connecticut*, 161 U. S., 519.

except four prohibit export of all game protected by local laws. Of the four exceptions, Iowa prohibits export of all game but shore birds, and California all but squirrels, while Missouri and Wyoming prohibit export of certain species. East of the Mississippi similar laws are in force in nearly all of the States north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, and also in Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. The export of most if not all protected game taken within the State is prohibited in all these States except Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois, and Indiana, and in these export of certain kinds of game is illegal.

Deer can be lawfully exported from only seven States—Delaware (where they do not occur), Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Ohio. The export of deer hides is prohibited by special provisions in the laws of Alaska, California, Florida, Wyoming, Ontario, and Nova Scotia; Wisconsin limits such export to the period from November 13 to December 3 of each year; Washington and British Columbia prohibit killing deer for hides; Oregon makes all hunting for hides dependent on permission of the State game and forestry warden; and New Brunswick and Newfoundland allow shipment of green hides only under license.

Among game birds the most general prohibition is that of the export of quail, which is now in force in every State and Territory, with three exceptions. In one of the excepted States, Wyoming, quail do not occur; in another, Maryland, several counties prohibit their export; and the other, Mississippi, does not prohibit the export of any game. A number of States permit imported birds to be exported, however, and Colorado, Illinois, and Montana allow quail to be shipped from the State, under permit. Besides these exceptions, 19 States, viz, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, permit nonresident hunters to take a limited number of birds out of the State; Montana, South Dakota, and Virginia grant the same privilege to resident hunters; and Oregon and Washington reciprocally extend the privilege to each other's hunters.

Nearly every State in which prairie chickens occur now has a non-export law, the effect of which, combined with sale restrictions, is to make the sale of prairie chickens illegal outside of their normal range.

Special attention is called to the following table, which contains a list of the game prohibited from export by each State:

Export of game prohibited by State laws.

Alabama:^a

Deer, squirrel, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, English, Mongolian, or Chinese pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock—penalty, \$50-\$100.

Alaska:

Deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, wild birds, or any parts thereof—penalty, not more than \$200, or imprisonment not more than three months, or both.

Exception: Specimens and trophies may be exported under restrictions imposed by the Secretary of Agriculture.^b

Arizona:

Deer, elk, antelope, sheep, goat, quail, bobwhite, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, snipe, rail—penalty, \$100 or less, or imprisonment one day for each dollar of fine and costs unpaid.

Arkansas:

Game of any kind—penalty, \$100-\$500, except Chinese or English pheasant, \$25-\$50 for each bird.

California:

Deer, deerskins, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, dove, wild pigeon, plover, snipe, rail, curlew, ibis, duck—penalty, \$25-\$500, or imprisonment 25-150 days.

Colorado:

Deer, elk, antelope, bison, buffalo, sheep, quail, partridge, grouse, ptarmigan, prairie chicken, sage chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, dove, pigeon, snipe, curlew, crane, duck, goose, brant, swan, waterfowl—penalty, \$10-\$500, or imprisonment 10-180 days, or both fine and imprisonment.

Exception: Game may be exported under permit from game commissioner if permit be attached and package plainly marked so as to show nature of contents. The following fees are charged for export permits: Elk, \$10; deer, \$5; antelope, \$5.

Connecticut:

Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock—penalty, \$10-\$100, and \$10 additional for each bird.

Delaware:

Rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock, robin (nonresidents also prohibited from shipping Wilson or English snipe)—penalty, \$5 for each rabbit or bird, and costs of prosecution.

Florida:

Deer, deer hides, quail or partridge, wild turkey from county—penalty, \$25-\$100, or 3-6 months' imprisonment at hard labor.

Georgia:

Quail or partridge—penalty, fine not exceeding \$1,000, imprisonment not exceeding six months, or hard labor not exceeding twelve months.

Idaho:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, buffalo, mountain sheep, mountain goat, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, Mongolian pheasant, dove, plover, snipe, duck, goose, swan—penalty, not exceeding \$300, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Exception: Nonresidents may export, under hunting license, animals lawfully taken; but each shipment must be accompanied by a sworn statement of number and date of license and fact that game was not procured contrary to law.

^a Applicable only to Houston, Madison, and Perry counties. The following county laws are in force:

Bullock.—Quail, wild turkey, dove (if taken in county)—penalty, \$5-\$20.

Dallas.—Deer, quail, wild turkey, dove, unless accompanied by owner or intended for his use—penalty, \$10-\$100, and imprisonment not more than six months.

Hale.—Quail, for sale—penalty, \$10-\$50.

Houston.—Deer, squirrel, quail, grouse, pheasant (including English and Mongolian or Chinese pheasants), prairie chicken, wild turkey, dove, woodcock, from State—penalty, \$50-\$100, or imprisonment one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

Lamar.—Deer, quail, wild turkey, dove—penalty, \$10-\$50.

Macon.—Squirrel, opossum, quail, wild turkey, dove—penalty, \$5-\$25.

Madison.—Deer, squirrel, quail, grouse, pheasant (including English and Mongolian or Chinese pheasants), prairie chicken, wild turkey, dove, woodcock from State—penalty, \$50-\$100, or imprisonment one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

Perry.—Deer, squirrel, quail, grouse, pheasant (including English and Mongolian or Chinese pheasants), prairie chicken, wild turkey, dove, woodcock from State—penalty, \$50-\$100, or imprisonment one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

Shelby.—Deer, quail, wild turkey, dove—penalty, \$10-\$50.

Sumter.—Quail, dove—penalty, \$1-\$20, and imprisonment or hard labor for county not more than thirty days.

Talladega.—Quail, for sale (if taken within county)—penalty, \$5-\$50, and imprisonment or hard labor for county not more than sixty days.

Tuscaloosa.—Deer, quail, wild turkey, dove—penalty, \$10-100.

^b See Circular No. 42, Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1904.

Illinois:

Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, duck, goose, brant, taken within the State—penalty, \$25-\$100.

Exception: Game may be exported under license from the State; nonresident may take from State 50 birds killed by himself, if carried openly for inspection.

Indiana:

Deer, quail, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, duck, goose, brant, or any waterfowl—penalty, \$10-\$100.

Exception: Nonresident may take from State 24 birds killed by himself if carried openly for inspection.

Indian Territory:

"Every person other than an Indian who hunts, traps, takes, or destroys any game *except for subsistence in the Indian country*, shall forfeit all traps, guns, and ammunition in his possession, and shall be liable in addition to a penalty of \$500." (Rev. Stat. U. S., 1878, sec. 2137.)

Iowa:

Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, duck, goose, brant—penalty, \$10 for each bird and costs of prosecution.

Exception: Nonresident may take from State not more than 25 game birds or animals killed by himself if carried openly for inspection.

Kansas:

Quail, partridge, grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, dove, plover, duck, goose, brant—penalty, \$5-\$100, costs, and attorney's fee of \$10.

Kentucky:

Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, killed within the State—penalty, \$10-\$25, first offense; \$25-\$50, any subsequent offense.

Louisiana:

Deer, squirrel, quail, prairie chicken, wild turkey, dove, grosbec, woodcock, snipe, surf bird, cheroock, sandpiper, plover, tatler, curlew, papabotte, rail (mud hen), gallinule, coot (poule d'eau), duck, goose, brant, swan, taken within the State—penalty, \$1-\$5 for each bird, or imprisonment not more than thirty days, or both.

Exception: A sportsman may carry with him out of the State 1 deer and 12 birds of each kind.

Maine:

Deer, moose, quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant, capercaillie or cock of the woods, black game, plover, woodcock, snipe, sandpiper, wood duck, dusky or black duck, teal, gray duck—penalty, \$40 and costs for each deer or moose, \$5 for each bird; penalty for common carrier, \$25-\$100 and costs.

Exception: Nonresident may take with him out of State under license 1 moose, 2 deer, and 15 birds killed by himself, if tagged, showing name and address of owner, and open to view.

Maryland:

Allegany—Quail, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock—penalty, \$5 for each bird.

Anne Arundel—Squirrel, rabbit, quail, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, snipe, plover, dead or alive, from county—penalty, \$1 for each animal or bird.

Baltimore—Partridge, pheasant, woodcock—penalty, \$5 for each bird, or imprisonment not less than 20 days.

Calvert—Rabbit, partridge, woodcock from county (for sale, barter, or trade)—penalty, \$10.

Caroline—Rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock from county—penalty, \$5 for each rabbit or bird.

Dorchester—Squirrel, rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock—penalty, \$5 for each animal or bird, or imprisonment until fine is paid.

Exceptions: Any person may take out of county as personal baggage 18 quail or partridges, 6 squirrels, rabbits, or woodcock, if carried openly.

Frederick—Squirrel, partridge, pheasant, woodcock from county—penalty, \$50.

Garrett—Quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock from county—penalty, fine \$5-\$25, or imprisonment until fine is paid.

Kent—Squirrel, rabbit, or any bird from county (for sale, except under license)—penalty, \$30.

Montgomery—Partridge, pheasant, wild turkey from county (for sale)—penalty, \$10.

Queen Anne—Rabbit, partridge, woodcock from county (for sale)—penalty, \$5 for each bird.

Somerset—Squirrel, rabbit, partridge, pheasant, dove, woodcock, duck, goose from county—penalty, \$5-\$25 for each animal or bird.

Washington—Deer, squirrel, rabbit, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey from county (for sale)—penalty, \$10-\$20.

Wicomico and Worcester—Quail or partridge from both counties considered as one territory—penalty, \$5-\$25.

Massachusetts:

Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock taken in the State; deer, gray squirrel, hare, rabbit, pinnated grouse, wild pigeon, imported pheasant, plover, snipe, sandpiper, rail, any shore, marsh, or beach bird, wood duck, black duck, teal, other duck illegally taken or killed within the State—penalty, \$10 for each quail, ruffed grouse, or woodcock, and \$20 for each other bird or animal.

Michigan:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, squirrel, quail, partridge, prairie chicken, ruffed grouse, spruce hen, Mongolian or English pheasant, wild turkey, dove, pigeon, plover, snipe, woodcock, duck, goose, brant, or other wild waterfowl—penalty, \$10-\$50.

Minnesota:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, pheasant, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed or white-breasted grouse, Mongolian, English, or Chinese pheasant, dove, golden plover, upland plover, snipe, woodcock, wild duck, goose, brant, or any aquatic fowl—penalty, \$50-\$100 and costs, or imprisonment 60 to 90 days, for each deer, elk, moose, or caribou; \$10-\$25 and costs, or imprisonment 10 to 30 days, for each bird.

Exception: Nonresident may ship to himself to his place of residence 2 deer, 1 male moose, 1 male caribou, and 25 birds during time when possession is lawful, if shipped open to view, labeled with his name and place from which shipped, and accompanied by license coupons.

Missouri:

Deer, quail, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey can not be shipped out of the county in which killed—penalty, \$25-\$100. (Law not applicable to game imported from other States.)

Montana:

Deer, elk, moose, buffalo, mountain sheep, mountain goat, quail, pheasant or partridge, prairie chicken, fool hen, sage hen, grouse, Chinese pheasant, duck, goose, brant, swan—penalty, \$50-\$300, or imprisonment 30 to 90 days, or both.

Exceptions: Game lawfully killed may be exported from the State during the open season if accompanied by the owner, and when shipped by resident of State, by permit from State game and fish warden, or when shipped by nonresident of State, by hunting license; total shipment under one license not to exceed number allowed to be killed in one season; all packages to be plainly labeled so as to show nature of contents.

Nebraska:

Deer, elk, antelope, quail, partridge, pheasant, grouse, ptarmigan, prairie chicken, sage chicken, wild turkey, wild pigeon, dove, plover, snipe, yellow-legs, curlew, crane, duck, goose, brant, swan—penalty for common carriers or nonresidents, fine \$50-\$100, or imprisonment not exceeding 60 days; for residents, fine \$5 for each bird, or imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.

Exception: Nonresident may ship 50 birds out of State under hunting license, but must give common carrier invoice of number and kind of birds and have details of shipment marked on license.

Nevada:

Deer, elk, antelope, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, quail, grouse, pheasant, sage chicken, prairie chicken, dove, plover, snipe, woodcock, curlew, sand-hill crane, duck, goose—penalty, \$50-\$500, or imprisonment not more than 6 months, or both.

New Hampshire:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, pheasant, woodcock, Wilson snipe, dove, plover, yellow-legs, sandpiper, rail, duck (except sheldrake), and all "beach" birds—penalty, \$50 for big game, \$100 for birds.

Exceptions: Deer heads for mounting, and deer, if open to view, tagged, and plainly labeled with name of actual owner and accompanied by him, may be exported from State.

New Jersey:

Hare, rabbit, squirrel, quail or partridge, ruffed grouse or pheasant, pinnated grouse, English pheasant, ring-necked pheasant, woodcock—penalty, \$20 for each animal or bird.

Exception: English or ring-necked pheasants killed on preserves established prior to April 15, 1903, may be exported from the State.

New Mexico:

Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, Mongolian or Chinese pheasant, wild turkey—penalty, for big game \$50-\$100, for birds \$25-\$100, or imprisonment 30-60 days, or both.

New York:

Game or birds taken in the State, including deer (excepting head, feet, and skin), elk, antelope, moose, caribou, squirrel, hare, rabbit, quail, grouse, Mongolian and English pheasants, plover, Wilson and English snipe, woodcock, curlew, shore birds, rail, mud hen, gallinule, water chicken, duck, goose, brant or swan—penalty: Mammals, \$100 for each violation and an additional \$100 for each deer, elk, antelope, or caribou, and \$250 for each moose; birds, \$60 for each violation and an additional \$25 for each bird.

α Blue Mountain Forest Association permitted to ship deer, elk, and moose killed in its preserve.

North Carolina:^a

Quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, snipe, woodcock, taken in State—penalty, in discretion of court.

Exception: Nonresident may take out of State under his hunting license 50 quail (partridges) in a season.

North Dakota:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, buffalo, mountain sheep, quail, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, English or Chinese pheasants, woodcock, crane, duck, goose, brant, swan—penalty, \$100 for each animal, \$10 for each bird.

Ohio:

Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant, Mongolian pheasant, English or ringed-necked pheasant, dove, woodcock, plover, snipe, shore birds, rail, duck, goose, swan, coot, mud hen—penalty, \$25-\$200.

Exception: Nonresident may take with him from State under license 50 animals and birds.

Oklahoma:

Deer, antelope, quail, grouse, prairie chicken, Mongolian or other pheasant, wild turkey, dove, plover—penalty, shipper, \$100-\$500 and costs; common carrier, \$500, costs, and fee of \$100 to attorney.

Oregon:

Deer, antelope, elk, moose, mountain sheep (or hides of said animals), for purposes of sale; quail or bobwhite, English or gray partridge, capercaillie, moor hen, grouse, sage hen, pheasant, Mongolian, silver, golden, copper, green Japanese, and Reeves pheasants, prairie chicken, wild turkey, woodcock, rail, upland plover, duck, goose, swan, or other wild fowl—penalty, \$15-\$200, or imprisonment 7-100 days, or both fine and imprisonment.

Exception: Any citizen of Washington may take one day's bag with him out of the State.

Pennsylvania:

Deer, elk, rabbit, hare, squirrel, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, English, Mongolian, or Chinese pheasant, wild turkey, reedbird, plover, woodcock, rail, web-footed wild fowl taken in the State—penalty, \$50-\$100.

Rhode Island:

Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock—penalty, \$20 for each bird.

South Carolina:

Deer, quail or partridge, wild turkey for sale (until 1907)—penalty, not exceeding \$30, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days.

South Dakota:

Deer, elk, antelope, buffalo, mountain sheep, quail, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, plover, curlew, woodcock, crane, duck, goose, brant—penalty, for big game, \$25-\$200, or imprisonment 30-180 days, or both fine and imprisonment; for birds, \$10-\$100.

Exceptions: Three deer, 1 elk, 1 buffalo, 1 mountain sheep, and not more than 15 birds not intended for commercial purposes, may be shipped in open view during open season and 3 days thereafter, when tagged and accompanied by owner, and, in the case of big game, a certificate—good for 5 days—that such game was lawfully killed must be obtained from a justice of the peace and given to the carrier.

^a The following county laws are also in force:

Anson County—Partridge for profit from county—penalty, not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days.

Cabarrus County—Quail or partridge from county.

Cherokee County—Quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, dove, snipe, woodcock, robin—penalty, fine or imprisonment, in discretion of court.

Cleveland County—Partridge, for profit, from county—penalty, not exceeding \$25, or imprisonment 20 days.

Currituck County—Wild fowl, April 1 to November 1—penalty \$20-\$50, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days.

Henderson County—Birds, game, or wild fowl—penalty, \$2-\$10, or imprisonment 5-10 days.

Iredell County—Quail, dead or alive, from county—penalty, \$20-\$100.

Lenoir County—Quail, partridge for sale, from county—penalty, not exceeding \$50, or imprisonment 30 days or more.

Rowan County—Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, dove, woodcock from county—penalty, not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment 60 days, or both.

Union County—Quail, partridge, robin from county—penalty, \$5-\$20.

Yancey County—Quail, partridge from county—penalty, fine or imprisonment, in discretion of court.

Tennessee:

Quail—penalty, \$1–\$5 for each quail. All State game, viz: Deer, squirrel, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, wild turkey, plover, snipe, woodcock, sandpiper, tatter, willet, curlew, godwit, avocet, rail, coot, mud hen, duck, goose, swan, brant, marsh blackbird, dove, meadowlark, robin—penalty, \$100–\$500.

Exception: Nonresident may take his game with him from the State, but must present to some officer or employee of common carrier his hunting license and sworn statement that his game is not for sale and will not be sold—penalty, \$50–\$100.

Texas:

All wild animals, wild birds, and wild fowl found within State, including deer, antelope, mountain sheep, quail or partridge, grouse, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, Mongolian or English pheasant, wild turkey, dove, pigeon, plover, snipe, jacksnipe, curlew, duck, goose—penalty, \$10–\$100, or imprisonment 5–30 days, or both.

Utah:

Deer, elk, antelope, buffalo or bison, mountain sheep, partridge, prairie chicken, sage hen or grouse, pinnated grouse, pheasant, Mongolian, Chinese, or English pheasant, dove, snipe, duck, goose, brant, swan, or any introduced game animal or bird—penalty, not less than \$100.

Vermont:

Deer gray squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, pheasant, English partridge, plover, English snipe, woodcock, wild duck, wild goose—penalty, for deer, \$100; for birds, \$50.

Exception: Deer may be exported during open season and 10 days thereafter, if shipped open to view, properly labeled with the name of the owner, and accompanied by him.

Virginia:

Deer, venison, quail or partridge, pheasant or grouse, wild turkey, woodcock, plover, snipe, sandpiper, surf bird, curlew, willet, tatter, rail (except sora), mud hen, gallinule, waterfowl—penalty, \$50, or imprisonment sixty days.

Exceptions: During open season nonresident may, under his hunting license, take with him out of the State, or as baggage on the same conveyance, 1 deer, 50 quail or partridges, 10 pheasants or grouse, 3 wild turkeys, 30 waterfowl, and 25 of each, or 100 in all, of plovers, snipe, sandpipers, willets, tatters, and curlews, if killed or captured by himself, and shipped open to view and plainly labeled with his name and address. Any citizen of State may ship from the State, as a gift and not for sale (which fact must be stated on shipping tag), 1 deer, 18 quail or partridges, 6 pheasants, 3 wild turkeys, and 12 waterfowl, if open to view and plainly labeled with names and addresses of donor and donee, and number of each kind of bird so shipped.

Washington:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, mountain sheep or goat, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, ptarmigan, plover, rail, sandhill crane, snipe, mallard duck, widgeon, teal, wood duck, spoonbill, gray or black duck, sprig-tail, canvasback duck (or other game duck), swan, goose, brant, or any other game animal or bird of the State, including introduced bobwhite, California valley quail, mountain quail, and Old World pheasants—penalty, \$10–\$100 and costs.

Exception: Any citizen of Oregon permitted to take one day's bag with him out of the State.

West Virginia:

Deer, quail, pheasant, ruffed grouse, wild turkey—penalty, \$20–\$50, and imprisonment, at discretion of court, not exceeding ten days.

Wisconsin:

Deer, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, Mongolian, Chinese, or English pheasant, dove, plover, snipe, woodcock, wild duck, goose, brant, or other aquatic fowl—penalties for export, false marking of packages, etc., include various fines, forfeitures, and terms of imprisonment, with maximum of \$200 fine, or six months' imprisonment, or both.

Exceptions: Plover, snipe, and duck may be exported September 1–December 1. During open season nonresident may take out of State under his hunting license, in personal possession or as baggage or express, accompanying same to State line, 2 deer, or not more than 50 game animals and birds of all kinds under 1 license, provided packages are plainly marked so as to show the names and addresses of shipper and consignee, and number of each kind of game, and, in case of deer, have proper coupons attached.

Wyoming:

Deer, elk, moose, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, or green hides, teeth, or horns of any of said animals—penalty, \$100–\$500.

Exceptions: Smithsonian Institution or other well-known scientific institutions may export any game animals or birds, under permit of State game warden; mounted heads and stuffed specimens may be shipped out of State; and nonresident may export under his hunting license carcasses, heads, antlers, scalps, skins, and teeth of any animals lawfully killed.

British Columbia:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, quail, partridge (English), pheasant, grouse, prairie chicken, plover, duck—penalty, \$100 or less, or imprisonment 30 days or less, or both.

Exception: Heads, horns, and skins of big game may be shipped under license.

Manitoba:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, quail, grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, pheasant, plover, snipe, sandpiper, woodcock, duck—penalty, \$10-\$100 and costs.

New Brunswick:

Deer, moose, caribou, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, snipe, wood duck, dusky (black) duck, teal, goose, brant, or any portion thereof—penalty, \$50-\$100. Partridge—penalty, \$25.

Exception: Surveyor-general may issue special license to export game alive or dead.

Newfoundland:

Caribou, willow or other grouse for sale—penalty, \$200-\$500 or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months for caribou, \$5 per bird for grouse. (Vessel receiving caribou for transportation may be seized and sold to satisfy fine.)

Exceptions: Minister of marine and fisheries may issue special license to export game for breeding or scientific purposes. Nonresident may export 3 stag caribou under hunting license and export permit; resident may export antlers, head, or skin of caribou under export permit; but not, in either case, for sale.

Northwest Territories:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, buffalo, mountain sheep, mountain goat, antelope, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, ptarmigan, snipe, sandpiper, plover, curlew, any shore bird, rail, coot, crane, duck—penalty, not exceeding \$50.

Exception: The holder of a general nonresident license may take with him out of Territories as trophies, heads, skins, and hoofs of big game legally killed by him.

Nova Scotia:

Red deer, American elk, moose, caribou, hare, rabbit, Canada grouse (spruce partridge), ruffed grouse (birch partridge), pheasant, blackcock, capercaillie, ptarmigan, sharp-tailed grouse, woodcock, snipe, blue-winged duck, teal, wood duck—penalty, \$50-\$100 in case of moose, caribou, or deer, \$5-\$20 in case of birds and small game.

Exceptions: Holder of general or moose license may take with him, out of Province, any moose and caribou lawfully shot by himself; and 2 mounted heads and dressed skins of each kind may be exported under permit from Provincial Secretary.

Ontario:

Any wild game animal or bird—penalty, \$20-\$50 for each deer, elk, moose, or caribou, and \$5-\$25, or imprisonment for not more than 3 months, for each bird or game animal of other kinds.

Exception: 1 bull moose, 1 bull caribou, 2 deer, and 100 ducks may be exported under hunting license, if shipping coupon and, if required, affidavit of lawful killing be attached, and all bags, boxes, etc., containing game be made so as to show contents.

Besides the various Canadian nonexport laws included in the above table, Canada has a general law prohibiting export of deer, wild turkeys, quail, partridges, prairie fowl, and woodcock, but making exception in the case of deer raised on private preserves and permitting each nonresident sportsman to export two deer in a calendar year at certain ports within fifteen days after the close of the open season, under permit of the collector of customs of the port of entry from which export is made. The ports of export are: Halifax and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; Macadam Junction, New Brunswick; Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa, Quebec; Kingston, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, and Port Arthur, Ontario; and such others as the minister of customs may from time to time designate.

GAME FOR PROPAGATION.*

Restoration of game in regions where it has become scarce or extinct is seriously hampered by the laws now in force in many States which

* Colorado and Maine, unlike other States, require every person who imports any live game to secure beforehand a permit for such importation.

prohibit export not only of dead game, but also of live animals and birds intended for propagation. A free interchange of game birds for restocking depleted covers is a matter of mutual interest to all States that desire to restore the former abundance of game, and due provision should be made therefor.

As is shown by the map (fig. 3, p. 39), but thirteen States and Alaska permit export of game intended for propagation. Only six States east of the Mississippi permit such shipments, while some of those in the Southwest which are able to furnish birds for restocking depleted covers maintain the same stringent prohibition of shipment of live birds that holds in the case of dead game. The Canadian government places no restriction on the exportation of live game; and while several of the Provinces prohibit export, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the Northwest Territories, Ontario, and Yukon authorize the proper authorities to issue licenses for shipment of game intended for breeding purposes.

The exceptions to nonexport laws or others that would otherwise interfere with the possession or shipment of game for propagation are shown in the following list:

EXCEPTIONS TO NONEXPORT AND OTHER LAWS IN FAVOR OF GAME FOR PROPAGATION. ^a

Alaska.—Capture and shipment of live animals and birds for propagation permitted, under regulations prescribed by Secretary of Agriculture. ^b (32 Stat. L., p. 327.)

Arizona.—Possession of game birds for propagation permitted during close season. Fish and game commissioners authorized to take eggs of game birds for hatching. (Acts of 1901, No. 57, secs. 2, 18.)

California.—Shipment permitted of deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, and game birds for propagation, provided a permit in writing be obtained beforehand from the State board of fish commissioners. Permit must accompany shipment. (Penal Code, as amended 1901, secs. 6261, 627a, p. 821.)

Colorado.—Game commissioner may grant permits to proprietors of parks for exchange of game with other persons within or without the State.

Game for propagation may be imported from any other State or Territory, and the commissioner shall issue certificate therefor without charge.

The commissioner may, upon being satisfied that the possession or export of game is not in violation of the spirit of the law, grant a permit therefor. (Laws of 1899, ch. 98, pp. 196, 204, 207.)

Illinois.—Squirrels or game birds captured within the State may be exported under license. (Laws of 1903, p. 207, sec. 2.)

Indiana.—Possession of deer, wild turkeys, or imported pheasants for breeding purposes permitted. (Laws of 1901, p. 444, sec. 7.)

Maryland.—Local laws of Allegany, Anne Arundel, Cecil, Harford, Prince George, and Somerset counties permit possession of game for propagation. (Acts of 1894, ch. 139; acts of 1896, ch. 237; acts of 1902, chs. 384, 410, and 618.)

Massachusetts.—Game artificially propagated and maintained on posted land property of holder, but can not be sold in close season. Possession of imported pheasants for propagation permitted. (Acts of 1903, ch. 329, secs. 15, 16.)

^a Mississippi has no nonexport law.

^b See Circular No. 42, Biological Survey, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1904.

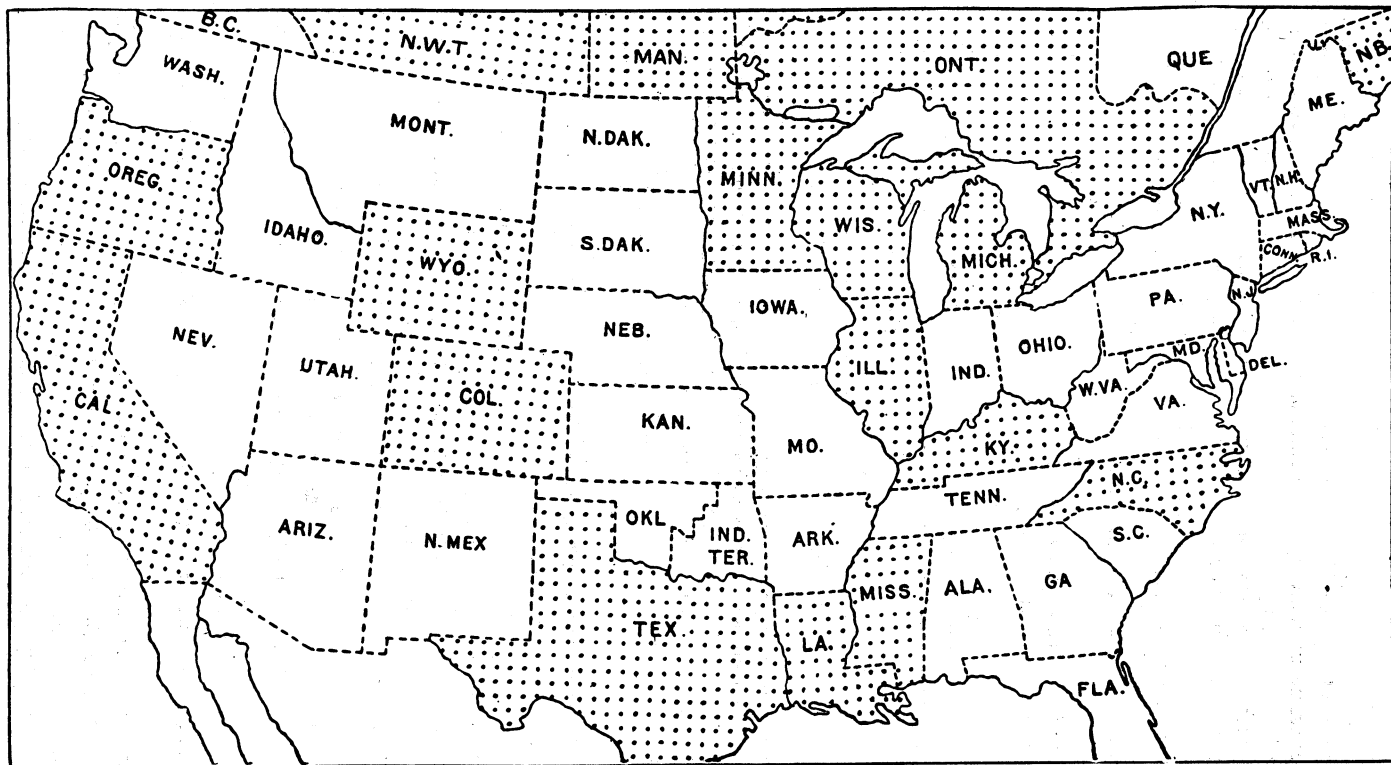


FIG. 3.—States and Provinces (dotted) which make exceptions in their laws in favor of export of game for propagation, or (Mississippi) place no restriction on export of any game. Alaska, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia allow similar privileges. For details, see pp. 37-41.

Michigan.—State game and fish warden authorized to issue permits to capture game animals or birds for propagation if not for sale; also to issue permits to trustees or custodians of public parks to export animals intended for free exhibition or for exchange with other public parks. (Pub. acts of 1901, No. 217, secs. 21–22.)

Minnesota.—Domesticated animals and birds are not subject to the game laws, but persons desiring to breed or domesticate deer, elk, moose, or caribou within the State must secure permission from board of game and fish commissioners, and must report annually number and kinds of animals in possession. Commissioners authorized to capture and exchange specimens of game for propagation with game commissions of other States. (Laws of 1903, ch. 336, secs. 21, 36, 63.)

New Jersey.—Any animals or birds may be brought into the State for propagation or kept until a seasonable time for their release. (Laws of 1903, ch. 246, sec. 21.)

New York.—Elk, moose, caribou, and antelope may be brought into the State and kept in possession for breeding purposes. (Laws of 1901, ch. 147.)

North Carolina.—Partridge, quail, pheasant, wild turkey, snipe, and woodcock may be exported for propagation under permit of Audubon Society of North Carolina. (Private Laws of 1903, ch. 337, sec. 7.)

Ohio.—Possession in close season of game for propagation permitted. (Laws of 1904, secs. 16 and 18.)

Oregon.—Export of game for propagation allowed, provided written permit be obtained beforehand from State game and forestry warden. Possession in close season permitted of game for household pets, scientific or breeding purposes, exhibition in parks or adornment of private parks or grounds. (Gen. Laws of 1901, p. 226, sec. 23; p. 232, sec. 39; p. 233, sec. 42.)

Texas.—Export of live animals, birds, and wild fowl for scientific or breeding purposes permitted. (Gen. Laws of 1903, ch. 137, sec. 10.)

Utah.—In Kane and Washington counties quail taken for propagation may be exported from county. (Laws of 1899, ch. 26, sec. 26.)

Virginia.—Mongolian and English pheasants may be kept for propagation. (Acts of 1904, ch. 255.)

Washington.—Deer, elk, squirrels, quail, grouse, imported pheasants, wild pigeons, and woodcock may be had in possession for breeding purposes on any island more than 500 acres in area located in a fresh-water lake and surrounded by navigable water.

Wisconsin.—Export of live birds permitted. (Wis. Stat., 1898, Vol. I, sec. 1498m.) Capture and transportation of game birds, for propagation within the State, allowed under permit from State fish and game warden and under supervision of a deputy game warden. (Laws of 1903, ch. 53, sec. 1.)

Wyoming.—Lawful to sell any colin or quail for the purpose of breeding, or to take alive on one's own premises at any time any big game, for domestication or for scientific or breeding purposes. (Rev. Stats., 1899, sec. 2117.) State game warden may permit agents of Smithsonian Institution, and other well-known scientific institutions, to capture and carry out of State game, animals, and birds for scientific purposes. (Rev. Stats., 1899, sec. 2101, as amended by chap. 44, Laws of 1903, sec. 1, p. 41–42.)

Manitoba.—Capture, possession, and export of live game for domestication allowed under permit from minister of agriculture and immigration, but not more than two animals or birds may be shipped at one time. (Rev. Stats. of 1902, ch. 66, secs. 11, 22.)

New Brunswick.—Lawful to export live game under license from surveyor-general. (Con. Stat., 1903, chap. 33, sec. 49.)

Newfoundland.—Minister of marine and fisheries may authorize capture and export of live caribou for domestication; or killing and export of caribou or willow grouse for sale to or exchange with game societies or institutions in other countries; and

may purchase game to increase or improve that of the Colony. (Acts of 1899, cap. 27, sec. 4; acts of 1902, cap. 16, sec. 27.)

Northwest Territories.—Commissioner of Agriculture may grant permission to secure or export for propagation, for public parks or zoological gardens or for scientific purposes, 1 pair of each species of big game or game birds and 1 nest of eggs of each species of game bird. Fee, \$5. (Acts of 1903, ch. 29, sec. 17.)

Nova Scotia.—Two of each kind of game mammals and birds may be exported for domestication under permit from Provincial Secretary. (Stat. of 1903, ch. 58, sec. 4.)

Ontario.—Board of game commissioners may authorize sale or disposition by owner of any game animals or birds for propagation. (Stat. 1900, chap. 49, sec. 19.)

Quebec.—Game animals may be captured for breeding in close season under license from commissioner. Fee (nonresident), \$5–\$25. (Laws, 1899, chap. 24, sec. 6.)

Yukon.—Not exceeding 4 animals or birds (except buffalo and bison) and 12 eggs of each species of bird may be secured for scientific purposes or for domestication under permit from commissioner or his duly authorized agent. (Ordinances 1902, No. 23.)

SALE.

Forty-two States and Territories^a and most of the Provinces of Canada now prohibit the sale of all or certain kinds of game at all seasons. (See fig. 4, p. 43.) In Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Hawaii, Minnesota, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, and Texas the sale, and in Nevada the resale of all game protected by the State law is prohibited; in Idaho and South Dakota, of all big game; in California, Washington, and Manitoba, of all big game and upland game. In a few instances prohibitions against the sale of certain game are so general as to afford protection over a considerable area in adjoining States. Thus, ruffed grouse can not be sold in any State or Province along the Canadian border except Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Idaho, nor in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, or Wisconsin. Practically every State in which prairie chickens occur now prohibits their sale or export. Hence the exposure for sale of these birds in any State where they do not occur, as in any city east of Indianapolis, is strong indication of violation of law.

The right of the State to prohibit dealers from storing or selling game imported from other States has been hotly contested. While there has been diversity of opinion on this point, the majority of the decisions have sustained the State. Such decisions have been rendered in California in 1894 (*Ex parte Maier*, 103, Cal., 476); the District of Columbia in 1897 (*Javins v. U. S.*, 11 App. D. C., 347); Illinois in 1881 (*Magner v. People*, 97 Ill., 320); Maryland in 1899 (*Stevens v. State*, 89 Md., 669); Massachusetts in 1892 (*Comm. v. Savage*, 29 N. E. Rep., 468); Michigan in 1896 (*People v. O'Neil*, 110 Mich., 324); Mis-

^a Including Hawaii, but omitting Virginia and North Carolina, which prohibit sale in only a few of their counties.

souri in 1876 and in 1886 (State *v.* Randolph, 1 Mo. App., 15; State *v.* Farrell, 23 Mo. App., 176); New York in 1875 and in 1895 (Phelps *v.* Racey, 60 N. Y., 10; People *v.* Gerber, 36 N. Y. Supp., 720); Ohio in 1894 (Roth *v.* State, 51 Ohio, 209); Oregon in 1901 (*In re* Deininger, 108 Fed., 623), and in other States.

The following table shows the species which each of the States and Provinces prohibits from sale at all seasons:

List of game sale of which is prohibited by State laws.

Alabama:

Houston, Madison, Perry—Deer, squirrel, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, killed or trapped within the State. (State law.)
 Calhoun, Macon, Talladega—Quail.
 Dallas—Deer, quail, wild turkey, dove.
 Hale—Quail, taken in county.
 Russell—Quail, wild turkey, dove.
 Sumter—Quail, dove, for export from county.

Arizona:

Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat (or hide, head, or horns of said animals) quail, bobwhite, partridge, grouse, pheasant, dove, wild turkey, snipe, rail, duck, goose, brant

Arkansas:

All "game, wild fowl, or birds whatsoever," except bears, rabbits, and squirrels.

California:

Deer meat and hides of female deer or those from which evidence of sex has been removed, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, sage hen, ibis, plover.

Colorado:

All game taken in the State.^a

Connecticut:

Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock, to October 1, 1907.

Delaware:

Buying quail, partridge, pheasant, for sale prohibited.

Florida:

Deer, deer hides, quail or partridge, wild turkey.

Hawaii:

All game protected by Territory.

Idaho:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, buffalo, antelope, sheep, goat (including hides, heads, or antlers).

Illinois:

Squirrel (gray, red, fox, black), quail, ruffed grouse (pheasant), pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), wild turkey killed within limits of State, or any deer, pheasant (except that cock pheasants may be sold from November 1 to January 1 by breeders under permit of State game commissioner), partridge (black Indian, caccabis, chukar), sand grouse, duck, goose, brant.

Indiana:

Quail.

Kansas:

Quail, partridge, grouse, pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), pheasant, dove (buying also prohibited).

Kentucky:

Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, killed within State.

Maine:

Deer, moose, or game birds for shipment beyond limits of State. Ruffed grouse, woodcock, wood duck, dusky duck, or teal, for any purpose. (Deer may be sold by local dealers under license.)

Maryland:

Anne Arundel—Quail, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, snipe, plover.
 Frederick—Squirrel, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, taken in county.
 Garrett—Quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, for export from county.
 Montgomery—Partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, for export.
 Washington—Deer, squirrel, rabbit, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, taken in county.
 Wicomico }
 Worcester }—Quail or partridge for export (both counties considered as one territory).

^a Except as stated on p. 46.

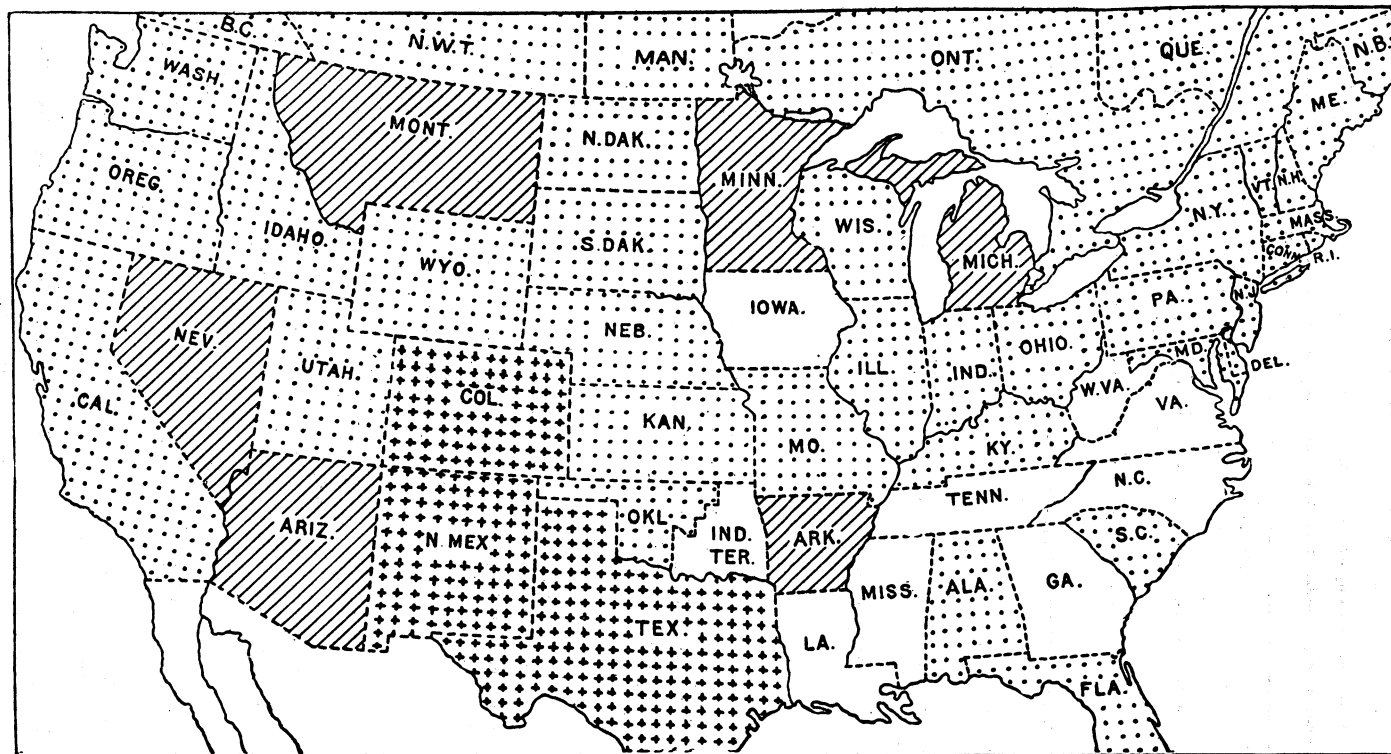


FIG. 4.—States and Provinces which prohibit sale of game at all times. Ruled areas indicate States prohibiting sale (resale in Nevada) of all protected game; crossed areas, States prohibiting sale of all protected game taken within the State; dotted areas, States prohibiting sale (resale in Delaware) of certain game; and blank areas, States that have no sale prohibitions (except a few local provisions in North Carolina and Virginia). For details, see pp. 41-45.

Massachusetts:

Ruffed grouse, woodcock.

Michigan:

All game protected by the State.

Minnesota:

All game protected by the State.

Missouri:

Deer, quail, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey, killed in the State (until 1906).

Montana:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, bison, mountain sheep, mountain goat, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, fool hen or sage hen, Chinese pheasant, duck, goose, brant, swan.

Nebraska:

Deer without horns, elk, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, snipe (except Wilson snipe and yellow-legs), curlew.

Nevada:

Resale of all game.

New Hampshire:

Ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock.

New Jersey:

Deer taken in the State before April 5, 1906.

New Mexico:

Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, killed within the Territory.

New York:

Grouse, woodcock taken in the State.^a Quail taken in Delaware, Greene, Schoharie, Sullivan, and Ulster counties.^b

North Carolina:

Catawba, Halifax, Iredell, Warren—Quail or partridge.

Cherokee—Quail, partridge, pheasant, dove, robin, snipe, woodcock.

Henderson—Wild fowl or game of any kind.

North Dakota:

Deer, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, sharp-tailed grouse, woodcock.

Ohio:

Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse, Mongolian, English, or ring-necked pheasant, dove, woodcock, snipe, plover, rail, shorebird, duck, goose, swan, coot, mud hen, killed in the State for sale.

Oklahoma:

Deer, antelope, quail, grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey, dove.

Oregon:

Deer, elk, moose, mountain sheep, English or gray partridge, capercailzie, moor hen, pheasants (silver, golden, copper, green Japanese, and Reeves), wild turkey, woodcock, until October 1, 1905; quail (except bobwhite), pheasant, east of Cascades (except in Wasco County); bobwhite east of Cascades (except in Klamath and Lake counties) until October 15, 1905; ringneck or China (*Torquatus*) pheasant in Clatsop, Coos, Curry, Jackson, and Josephine counties until September 15, 1906.

Pennsylvania:

Deer, elk, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, taken in the State.

Rhode Island:

Quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant, woodcock, until October 15, 1905.

South Carolina:

Deer, quail or partridge, wild turkey, taken in the State before February 23, 1908.

South Dakota:

Deer, elk, buffalo, mountain sheep.

Texas:

All wild animals, wild birds, and wild fowl found within the State, including deer, antelope, mountain sheep, or the hides or horns thereof; quail (partridge), grouse, prairie chicken (pinnated grouse), Mongolian or English pheasant, wild turkey, dove, plover, snipe, jacksnipe, curlew, duck, goose.

Utah:

Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, dove.

^a Also elk, caribou, and antelope; but when imported into the State, or killed in a private park by the owner, they can be sold during the open season for deer.

^b Pheasants bred or liberated in Suffolk County may be possessed in Greater New York for consumption but not for sale. Sale of grouse or woodcock during December presumptive evidence of illegal capture.

^c Except that five deerskins, properly tagged, may be sold in a season by the hunter who originally secured them. Tags not issued after first five days of close season.

Vermont:

Quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant or English partridge, English snipe, plover, woodcock, duck, goose, except for consumption as food within the State.

Virginia:

English or Mongolian pheasant (except for propagation) until January 1, 1909.

Carroll, Grayson, Greensville, Patrick, Sussex—Quail or partridge taken in county.

Clarke—Quail, rabbit, squirrel, pheasant, wild turkey (outside of county).

Frederick, Shenandoah—Quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey, woodcock (prohibition applies only to nonresidents of Virginia).

Page—Quail (for export).

Washington:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat (or hides of deer, elk, moose, or caribou), quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, ptarmigan, pheasant, Chinese or Mongolian pheasant, sand-hill crane, plover, rail, swan, and all other game birds, except duck, goose, brant, and snipe. (See p. 46.)

Wisconsin:

Venison, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, Mongolian, Chinese, or English pheasant, snipe, plover, woodcock, duck, goose, brant or other aquatic bird.

Wyoming:

Deer, elk, moose, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goat, or skins, antlers, or teeth thereof.

Purchase of green hides, teeth, and horns of big game prohibited.

British Columbia:

Elk, quail, grouse (except blue grouse), English partridge, pheasant; also female and young of deer,^a moose, or mountain sheep, and heads of male mountain sheep.

Manitoba:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope (except heads and hides), quail, grouse, pheasant, partridge, prairie chicken, plover, snipe, sandpiper, woodcock.

New Brunswick:

Partridge, until September 15, 1905.

Northwest Territories:

Mountain sheep, mountain goat, or prairie chicken, grouse, pheasant, ptarmigan, or other member of the Gallinæ, unless captured by owner.

Nova Scotia:

Pheasant, blackcock, capercaillie, ptarmigan, sharp-tailed grouse, Canada grouse (spruce partridge), chukar partridge.

Ontario:

Quail, partridge, woodcock, snipe, until September 15, 1905.

Quebec:

Birch or swamp partridge, until October, 1905.

Such States as permit sale of game, as a rule, allow it only during the open season for hunting. Sometimes, however, a brief additional open period is provided in order to permit dealers to close out such stock as they have on hand at the end of the hunting season. Thus, in 6 States and 2 Provinces—Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, New York, Tennessee, British Columbia, and Nova Scotia—the sale season includes the open season and the following five days for all or certain kinds of game. An extension of ten days for sale is added to the open season in New Brunswick and Newfoundland; fifteen days in Alaska, New Jersey, and Quebec; twenty days in Ontario, and sixty days in Yukon. In New Brunswick the sale of goose and brant is permitted during the open season and four months later, and in Massachusetts dealers or persons engaged in the cold-storage business are permitted to sell quail until May 1, five months (four and a half months in Bristol County) after the close of the open season.

In order to counteract a tendency on the part of market hunters to anticipate the opening of the hunting season, one State and three Prov-

^a Male deer can not be sold on Vancouver Island.

inces have prohibited the sale of certain game at the beginning of the open season, the first two days in Illinois, the first three in Nova Scotia and Quebec, and the first month in British Columbia. Washington and Oregon permit the sale of certain game birds only during a very limited part of the open season; in Washington snipe and wild fowl, which may be killed from September 1 to March 1, can be sold only during November and to the number of not more than 25 in a day; and in Oregon the sale of quail, grouse, and ring-necked pheasants is limited to the last fifteen days of the open season, which is two or three months long in counties that allow the killing of these birds. Nova Scotia apparently provides an open sale season from September 15 to January 5 for deer and caribou, although these animals are protected absolutely until 1905.

The details of such differences as exist between the sale and hunting seasons are as follows:

Sale seasons different from hunting seasons.

Alabama—Bullock County.—Wild turkey, dove, March 16–November 1.

Alaska.—All game during open season and fifteen days thereafter.

Colorado.—Imported game may be sold at any time under license, if accompanied by invoice. Domestic game may be sold by hotels, restaurants, cafés, etc., during the open season and five days thereafter, or during the limits of a storage permit. Game taken from licensed private parks and lakes may be sold at any time if accompanied by an invoice.

Illinois.—Doves, woodcock, and shore birds may be sold from the third day of the open season to the fifth day of the close season. Game imported from other States may be sold in cities and villages October 1–February 1.

Iowa.—All game during open season and five days thereafter.

Maryland: Baltimore City.—Ruffed grouse, October 1–December 25—thus opening the sale season one month earlier than the hunting season provided by the State law.

Massachusetts.—Quail may be sold by dealers or by persons in the cold-storage business during open season and thereafter until May 1, and pinnated grouse, wood ducks, black ducks, and teal at any time; Colorado jack rabbits and Nova Scotia or eastern white rabbits by anyone at any time.

Nebraska.—All game during open season and five days thereafter.

New Jersey.—All game during open season and fifteen days thereafter.

New York.—Deer, September 1–November 21; quail, during open season and until January 1. (Possession or sale of deer November 16–20, or quail during December, presumptive evidence of illegal capture.)

North Carolina—Bowen County.—All protected game during January and February.

Oregon.—Quail, grouse, and ring-necked pheasants, during last fifteen days of open season.

Tennessee.—All game during open season and five days thereafter.

Washington.—Snipe, ducks, geese, brant, during November, but only 25 in a day.

British Columbia.—Deer (male), from September 1; moose (male), caribou (male), mountain sheep (male), mountain goats, and hares, from October 1, and blue grouse, plover, and ducks, from beginning of open season—all to five days after close of season.

New Brunswick.—Geese and brant, during open season and until March 1. All

other game except partridges (until 1905) during open season and, under license from game warden, ten days thereafter.

Newfoundland.—Ptarmigan, during open season and ten days thereafter.

Nova Scotia.—Deer, moose, and caribou, September 15–January 5. Ruffed grouse (partridge), woodcock, snipe, teal, and ducks, during open season except first three days.

Ontario.—All game except quail, partridges, woodcock, and snipe, during open season^a and during such period in close season (not exceeding twenty days in the case of domestic game) as may be fixed by the board of game commissioners.

Quebec.—All game except birch (or swamp) partridge, during open season and fifteen days thereafter.

Yukon.—Deer, elk, moose, caribou, bison, musk oxen, sheep, and goats, during open season and sixty days thereafter.

LICENSES FOR HUNTING AND SHIPPING GAME.

In the States of Missouri and Arkansas the privilege of hunting is not extended to nonresidents; and in 31 States and Territories,^b and throughout Canada,^c licenses must be secured before nonresidents may hunt any or certain kinds of game (see fig. 1, p. 6). In 13 States and Territories and 2 Canadian Provinces a like restriction is imposed on residents, but the fees are usually very much smaller, and often are merely nominal. Thus in Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota (big game), Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin resident licenses cost \$1, while nonresidents pay from \$10 to \$25, according to the State. In North Dakota and Michigan the fee for residents is 75 cents, while that for nonresidents is \$25. In Wyoming the same distinction is observed in the issue of "gun licenses" for hunting big game, a resident being charged a fee of \$1 and required to secure a license only for shooting in counties other than that in which he resides, while a nonresident pays \$50 for the privilege of hunting anywhere within the State, and in addition is compelled to employ a guide. Some of the Canadian licenses are equally expensive. British Columbia demands \$50 for a general license, and Newfoundland \$50 for a caribou license. New York makes each nonresident subject to the same restrictions as to license fees and conditions that a resident of New York is subject to in the State in which such nonresident resides, and if there are none, to such as the commissioner may prescribe. Kentucky and Tennessee have adopted a similar plan, but charge no fee when none is prescribed by the nonresidents' State, and Tennessee exempts nonresidents that pay \$100 in taxes on land owned in Tennessee. Washington has reduced the nonresident license fee to \$1, the amount charged resident hunters.

^a Seasons depend on regulations of board of game commissioners.

^b Including Hawaii, but not including Oregon and Georgia, in which licenses must be secured to hunt for market.

^c British Columbia does not permit hunting by nonresident Indians.

Licenses are generally issued only for the season, and thus expire at a fixed date. In seven States they are good only in a single county—Colorado (bird license), Florida, Georgia (market-hunting license), Iowa, Maryland, South Dakota, and Washington—and the fees for these county licenses vary from \$1 to \$25. In Nebraska, as in Wyoming, a resident is required to secure a license to hunt anywhere in the State except in the county in which he resides. In Maryland there is much variation, as each county is subject to a separate law. Anne Arundel County prohibits nonresidents from hunting except on invitation of landowner and on his land. Each of the other counties has some form of license for which a fee is charged, but several of them allow nonresidents to hunt without license if provided with a written permit or invitation from the owner of the land. Such invitations, however, do not exempt nonresidents in Caroline, Dorchester (except relatives), Garrett, Kent, Talbot, and Worcester counties, nor in Somerset and Wicomico, unless the nonresident is accompanied by a resident while hunting.^a Special provisions govern the Patuxent River—nonresidents are required to secure \$10 licenses and each pusher or paddler a \$2.50 license. In Somerset County residents are required to secure licenses, the fee for which is \$1.

In some States licenses are required only for hunting certain kinds of game. Thus, in Michigan and New Hampshire they are issued only for deer, in Maine for deer and moose (birds in a few counties), in Wyoming for big game.

A number of States have two or more kinds of hunting licenses. Thus, Colorado, Idaho, Wisconsin, and Nova Scotia issue licenses to shoot any game and separate ones at a smaller fee for small game only; Minnesota, Montana, and South Dakota provide separate licenses for big and small game; New Brunswick charges nonresidents \$30 for a license to shoot moose and caribou and an equal amount for the privilege of shooting deer and birds in Westmoreland County; Ontario requires residents to pay a fee of \$2 for hunting deer and \$5 for hunting moose and caribou, and Quebec provides for a general license at \$25, one for game animals at \$20, a season license for birds at \$10, and a bird license at \$1.50, good only for a single day.

In Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, South

^aThe following counties of North Carolina require hunters to obtain written permission for hunting on lands other than their own: Alexander, Alleghany, Beaufort, Buncombe (birds), Cabarrus, Carteret (in Beaufort Township only), Caswell, Clay, Craven, Davidson, Edgecombe, Franklin, Halifax, Henderson, Iredell (birds), Jones (on posted lands), Lincoln (birds), Macon, Madison (quail), Martin (Robersonville Township only), Mitchell, Moore (?), Orange, Pitt, Richmond (Steeles Township only), Rowan, Surry (quail), and Wilkes.

Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming licenses carry with them the privilege of shipping out of the State a limited amount of game, but generally on condition that it shall be properly marked or accompanied by the owner. Colorado issues storage licenses at \$1, importation licenses at \$1, and park licenses at \$1 to \$100. California, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Oregon, and most of the Canadian provinces issue special permits, upon application to the game officials, allowing shipment of game out of the State for breeding purposes.

Nonresident landowners or taxpayers are not required to pay the usual fee in New Hampshire, New Jersey, Maryland (most counties), West Virginia, Tennessee, Montana, North Dakota, or Nova Scotia; but to secure this exemption in New Hampshire the nonresident hunter must own land to the value of \$500 or more, in Tennessee and Nova Scotia he must pay a tax of at least \$100 or \$20 per annum, respectively, and in North Dakota must own or cultivate a quarter section of land.

In Maine, "Wyoming, and South Dakota, nonresident hunters are not permitted to hunt big game unless accompanied by qualified guides, and in Colorado, Maine, Montana, Wyoming, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Ontario guides are licensed. The Northwest Territories issue special 5-day licenses for the benefit of guests of residents. Nearly every State requires licensees to have their licenses in personal possession while hunting, and to exhibit them on demand of any warden (in New Hampshire, of any person).

Georgia, Louisiana (nonresidents), Oregon (nonresidents), and Tennessee require market hunters to secure licenses. Tennessee also puts market hunters under bond of \$200. Louisiana and Pennsylvania place all unnaturalized resident hunters upon the same basis as nonresidents.

Details in regard to hunting licenses are given in the following table. In a few States an additional clerk's fee, 25 cents to \$1, is required to cover cost of issue, but this item is not included in the fees given below:

Licenses for hunting game.

State.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Remarks.
Colorado	Nonresident ..	\$25.00 2.00	Commissioner of game.. .....do	All game. Expires Dec. 31. County license for birds. \$2 first day; each subsequent day \$1. Expires Dec. 31.
	Resident	1.00	Commissioner or county clerk.	All game. Expires Dec. 31.
	Guide	5.00	Commissioner of game..	Expires Dec. 31. Must have, in addition, a State hunting license. Guide has power of deputy warden.

"On wild lands of the State, except Dec. 1-15

Licenses for hunting game—Continued.

State.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Remarks.
Delaware	Nonresident..	\$5.00	Delaware Game Protec- tive Association.	\$2 for each subsequent year.
Florida	Nonresident..	10.00	Clerk of circuit court of county.	County license. Expires Mar. 1. ^a
Georgia	Market hunt- ing.	25.00	Ordinary of county.....	County license. Permits kill- ing for sale. Expires Dec. 31.
Hawaii (Oahu) ...	Hunting.....	5.00	Treasurer	One year.
Idaho ^b	Nonresident..	25.00	State warden, deputy, or justice of the peace.	All game. Expires Feb. 15.
Illinois ^c	Nonresident..	5.00	.....do	Birds. Expires Feb. 15.
	Resident	1.00	.....do	All game. Expires Feb. 15.
	Nonresident..	15.00	County clerk	Expires June 1.
	Resident	1.00	City, village, or county clerk.	Expires June 1. Not required for hunting on land which one owns or occupies.
Indiana	Nonresident..	25.00	Clerk of circuit court of county.	To shoot ducks and waterfowl from Oct. 1 to Nov. 10.
	Resident	1.00	Commissioner of fish- eries and game.	
Iowa	Nonresident..	10.00	County auditor	County license. Expires Jan. 1.
Kentucky	Nonresident..	.....	County clerk	Same fee as resident of Ken- tucky is subject to in State of nonresident. Good for 1 year from date of issue.
Louisiana	Nonresident..	10.00	Sheriff of the parish....	Required of nonresidents and unnaturalized residents. Good for season only.
	Market hunt- ing.	25.00	.....do	
Maine	Nonresident..	15.00	Commissioners of inland fisheries and game.	Bull moose and deer. Licensee must be in charge of regis- tered guide while hunting on wild lands of State before Dec. 1.
	Nonresident..	5.00	.....do	Ducks and shore birds in cer- tain counties. ^d
	Camp keeper	5.00	.....do	Expires Dec. 31. Guide must be at least 20 years old; must be registered; and must not guide more than 5 persons at one time.
	Guide (non- resident).	20.00	.....do	
	Guide (resi- dent).	1.00	.....do	Do.
	Shipment.....	.....	.....do	Moose, \$5; deer, \$2; pair of game birds, 50 cents. Per- mits shipping home or to hospital in State.
	Deer, sale.....	.....	.....do	In cities of more than 3,000 in- habitants, \$5; elsewhere, \$3; or per deer, 50 cents.
	Deerskin	5.00	.....do	Permits buying, selling, or tan- ning.
Maryland	Nonresident..	{ 4.50 25.00 }	Clerk of circuit court...	Separate county laws. ^e
Michigan	Resident	1.00	.....do	Somerset Co.
	Nonresident..	25.00	County clerk	Deer. Good for season.
Minnesota	Resident .....	.75	.....do	Do.
	Nonresident..	25.00	Board of game and fish commissioners.	Big game only. Expires Dec. 31.
	Nonresident..	10.00	.....do	Small game. Expires Dec. 31.
	Resident	1.00	County auditor.....	Big game only. Expires Dec. 31.

^a Not applicable to counties having special game laws. Nonresidents of Lafayette County required to secure license of game warden and pay therefor \$1 per day.

^b Women not required, and children of 12 years or under not permitted, to procure licenses.

^c Proviso permitting persons to hunt on land of another, by invitation, without a license declared void by the attorney-general of Illinois.

^d Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, and Waldo counties, and the townships of Brunswick, Freeport, and Harpswell in Cumberland County.

^e County licenses are issued at the following rates: Garrett, \$25; Charles (upland game), Prince George, St. Mary, \$20; Frederick, Kent, Montgomery, \$15; Allegany, Calvert, Carroll, Harford, Somerset, Washington, Wicomico, Worcester (wild fowl), \$10; Talbot, \$9.50; Howard, \$7.50; Baltimore, Cecil (upland game and shore birds), Dorchester, \$5; Caroline, Queen Anne, \$4.50. In Kent the fee is reduced to \$5 if nonresident has been invited by a landowner or resident, and in Washington no license is required of residents of Maryland or the District of Columbia. A \$10 license must be secured by nonresidents of the State hunting wild fowl, snipe, rail, and reedbirds on the Patuxent River and its tributaries and marshes. These licenses are issued by the clerks of the circuit courts. Most of them are good for one year from date of issue, are nontransferable, and are usually not required of guests of resident landowners (see p. 48), or nonresident taxpayers. Several counties have special laws governing wild-fowl shooting.

Licenses for hunting game—Continued.

State.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Remarks.
Montana	Nonresident..	\$25.00	State game and fish warden.	Big game only. Expires Dec. 31. Taxpayers exempt.
	Nonresident..	15.00	.....do	Game birds. Taxpayers exempt.
Nebraska	Guide ^a	10.00	.....do	Good for 1 year.
	Nonresident..	10.00	Game and fish commissioner.	Expires Dec. 31.
	Resident	1.00	.....do	Necessary outside of county of domicile. Expires Dec. 31.
New Hampshire	Nonresident..	10.00	Fish and game commissioners.	Deer only. Expires Dec. 31. Not required of those owning real estate to the value of \$500.
New Jersey	Nonresident..	10.00	County clerk	All game except wild waterfowl, snipe, and mud hens. Good for 1 year from date of issue. Fee not required of nonresident owners of freehold estate and their sons.
New York	Nonresident..	.....	Forest, fish, and game commissioner.	Same fee and conditions as resident of New York is subject to in State of nonresident, or if none, such as commissioner shall prescribe.
North Carolina ^b ..	Nonresident..	10.00	Clerk of superior court.	Good for season only.
North Dakota ...	Nonresident..	25.00	County auditor	Expires Dec. 31. Nonresident owning or cultivating a quarter section of land may take out resident license in county where land lies.
	Resident .....	.75	.....do	Expires Dec. 31. Not required of citizen hunting on his own land.
Ohio	Nonresident..	15.00	County clerk	Expires Dec. 15.
Oregon	Market hunting.	10.00	Game and forestry warden.	Nonresident. Expires Dec. 31.
Pennsylvania ...	Nonresident..	10.00	County treasurer	Required of nonresidents and unnaturalized residents. Good for year of issue.
	Nonresident..	25.00	.....do	County license for big game. Issued Nov. 1. Expires Dec. 31. Nonresident licensee must be in charge of guide.
South Dakota ...	Resident	1.00	.....do	State license (birds) for season.
	Nonresident..	10.00	.....do	Same fee as resident of Tennessee is subject to in State of nonresident. Expires Dec. 31. Not required of property owners who pay \$100 in taxes.
	Nonresident..	.....	State game warden	Annual license; licensee required to give \$200 bond for faithful compliance with law.
Tennessee	Market hunting.	25.00	.....do	Gun license. Good for 1 year.
	Nonresident..	10.00	County fish and game warden.	Good in open season in the 6 months following issue.
Utah	Nonresident..	10.00	Clerk of circuit court...	County license for 1 year.
Virginia ^c	Nonresident..	1.00	County auditor	Do.
Washington	Resident	1.00	.....do	Good for 1 year; not required of landowners hunting on their own property.
	Nonresident..	15.00	State game warden	All game, including deer.
West Virginia ...	Nonresident..	1.00	.....do	All game except deer.
	Resident	1.00	County clerk	All game.
Wisconsin	Nonresident..	25.00	Secretary of state	Expires Dec. 31. Licensee must employ guide.
Wyoming	Nonresident..	10.00	.....do	Big game. Expires Dec. 31.
	Resident	1.00	County clerk	Not required for county of residence.
	Nonresident..	50.00	Justice of the peace	Good for 1 year.
	Guide ^d	10.00	.....do	

^a Guide must be citizen of State, must act as deputy game warden, and is equally responsible with employer for violation of law.

^b In Cabarrus County the license is \$20.

^c Guests not required to procure license to hunt on land of host, provided the host receives no compensation, directly or indirectly, from such guest.

^d Guide must be citizen and qualified elector of State; must act as assistant game warden; and is equally responsible with employer for violation of law.

Licenses for hunting game—Continued.

State.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Remarks.
British Columbia.	Nonresident..	\$50.00	Any government agent.	Not required of army or navy or Canadian militia in actual service.
Manitoba	Nonresident..	25.00	Minister of agriculture and immigration.	Any animals or birds.
New Brunswick.	Nonresident..	30.00	Surveyor-general; chief game commissioner; any game warden.	Moose and caribou.
	Nonresident..	30.00	.....do	Deer and game birds in Westmoreland County.
	Resident	2.00	.....do	Moose and caribou.
	Resident .....	.25	.....do	Deer and game birds in Westmoreland County.
	Guide or camp help (resident).	1.00	.....do	Accompanying anyone into woods to hunt moose or caribou.
	Camp help (nonresident).	30.00	.....do	Do.
Newfoundland	Nonresident..	50.00	Stipendiary magistrate; justice of the peace; minister of marine and fisheries.	Not more than 3 stag caribou for party. Good for season. Licensee can not employ unlicensed guide.
	Guide	25.00	.....do	Nonresident. Resident guide licenses free.
Northwest Territories.	Nonresident..	25.00	Game guardian	All game. Expires Dec. 31.
	Nonresident..	15.00	.....do	Birds only. Expires Dec. 31.
	Guest.....	1.00	.....do	Guests of residents hunting with them. Good for 5 days.
Nova Scotia ^b	Nonresident..	40.00	Provincial secretary, county clerk, or agent of game society.	All game. Expires Aug. 1.
	Nonresident..	30.00	.....do	Moose. Expires Aug. 1.
	Nonresident..	10.00	.....do	Birds, hares, and rabbits. Expires Aug. 1.
Ontario	Nonresident..	25.00	Chief warden.....	All game. Two licenses may be obtained by 1 hunter.
	Resident	5.00	.....do	Moose and caribou.
	Resident	2.00	.....do	Deer.
	Guide	2.00 (or less.)	.....do	Issuance and amount of fee optional with chief warden, subject to decision of game commissioners.
Quebec	Nonresident..	25.00	Commissioner of lands, forests, and fisheries.	General license to hunt.
	Nonresident..	20.00	.....do	Game animals.
	Nonresident..	10.00	.....do	Game birds. Good for season. ^c
	Nonresident..	1.50	.....do	Game birds. Good for 1 day. ^c
	Resident	5.00	.....do	Three deer and 3 caribou additional to bag limit.

^a Any officer of a British war ship stationed on the coast of Newfoundland for fisheries protection may obtain a hunting license, good for six weeks of open season, without paying any fee, and may employ unlicensed guide.

^b Former residents, in Government employ, who are members of the Game Society, require no license. Nonresident landowners, paying \$20 or more annual taxes, require licenses but pay no fee. Officers of the army or navy stationed in Nova Scotia pay \$5 fee, unless members of the Game Society, in which case they require no license.

^c Separate license required for shooting game birds in Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Those who visit Canada to hunt, camp, etc., must deposit with the customs officer at the port of entry an amount equal to the duty (30 per cent of appraised value) on their guns, canoes, tents, cooking utensils, and kodaks. If these articles are taken out within six months at the same port, the deposit will be returned. But members of shooting or fishing clubs that own preserves in Canada and have filed a guaranty with the Canadian commissioner of customs may present club membership certificates in lieu of making the deposit. They must, however, pay duty on all ammunition and provisions.

FEDERAL LAWS GOVERNING SHIPMENT OF GAME.

Federal laws for the protection of game comprise the statutes regulating interstate commerce in game and the importation of birds from foreign countries, and providing for the protection of birds and game on territory under the immediate jurisdiction of the United States.

They comprise: (1) The Lacey Act, regulating the importation of game and its shipment from one State to another; (2) the tariff act, imposing duties on game, skins, and feathers imported from foreign countries; (3) the act regulating the introduction of eggs of game birds; (4) game laws of the District of Columbia, Alaska, and the Indian Territory, and (5) provisions for protecting birds in the national parks,^a forest reserves, and other Government reservations. These laws are more fully discussed in Bulletin No. 16 of the Biological Survey, entitled "Digest of Game Laws for 1901" (pp. 69-79). The full text of several may be found in various circulars published by the Biological Survey: Circular No. 29 (1900), contains the Lacey Act; Circular No. 34 (1901), the game laws of the District of Columbia, and Circular No. 42 (1904), the Alaska game law, with regulations for the present year.

^aThe law governing the Yellowstone Park prohibits any person, or any stage, express, or railway company from receiving for transportation animals, birds, or fish taken in the park, under a penalty not exceeding \$300 (28 Stat. L., chap. 72, sec. 4).

APPENDIX I.—TABLES SHOWING CLOSE SEASONS FOR GAME UNDER COUNTY LAWS.

In several States local laws prevail to such an extent as to require special tables. The county laws of Virginia and Tennessee were repealed in 1903, but local laws are still the rule in Alabama, Maryland, and North Carolina. In California under the county government act of April 1, 1897, boards of supervisors were authorized to shorten the open seasons for game, and this privilege has recently been exercised to such an extent as materially to modify the seasons fixed by the State law.

In the following table the season for each kind of game under the State law (if any) is first given, after which the local exceptions are stated by counties.

ALABAMA.^a

Close seasons for game under county laws.

Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Deer:	
Baldwin, Escambia, Lamar, Shelby.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.
Bibb.....	Feb. 14-Oct. 20.
Calhoun, Clarke, Crenshaw, Dekalb, Lee, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, Washington.	Mar. 1-Oct. 1.
Cherokee.....	Feb. 15-Sept. 15.
Choctaw.....	Apr. 20-Oct. 15.
Conceh, Wilcox.....	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.
Cullman, Limestone, Madison.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.
Dallas, Hale (except beat 17, Jan. 10-Nov. 1), Macon.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 1.
Greene.....	Jan. 10-Nov. 1.
Houston (State law).....	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Marengo, Pike.....	Apr. 1-Sept. 15.
Montgomery.....	Mar. 15-Sept. 15.
Perry.....	Feb. 14-Oct. 15.
Sumter.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.
Walker.....	Apr. 15-Oct. 15.
Winston (beat 5 only).....	Apr. 15-Sept. 16.
Squirrel:	
Conceh.....	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.
Houston, Madison, Perry (all State law).....	Feb. 2-July 1.
Lee.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.
Macon.....	Feb. 1-July 1.
Opossum:	
Lee.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.
Macon.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 15.
Pickens.....	Feb. 12-Oct. 15.
Quail (or partridge):	
Baldwin, Escambia.....	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.
Barbour, Cullman, Limestone, Madison, Tallapoosa.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.
Bibb.....	Mar. 15-Sept. 15.
Bullock.....	Mar. 16-Nov. 1.
Calhoun, Crenshaw, Lee, Tuscaloosa.....	Mar. 1-Nov. 15.
Chambers.....	Mar. 10-Oct. 15.
Choctaw.....	Apr. 20-Oct. 15.
Clarke, Dekalb, Washington.....	Mar. 15-Oct. 1.
Conceh, Greene, Marengo, Perry.....	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.
Dallas, Hale, Macon, Pike, Russell, Wilcox.....	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.
Houston (State law).....	Mar. 2-Nov. 15.
Lamar, Shelby.....	Mar. 15-Oct. 15.

^aThe term "State law" is used to indicate the seasons fixed by the general law of 1899 in contradistinction to the special county laws.

Close seasons for game under county laws—Continued.

Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Quail (or partridge)—Continued.	
Lowndes, Montgomery	Mar. 15-Nov. 15.
Morgan	Mar. 1-Oct. 15.
Sumter	Apr. 1-Nov. 1.
Talladega	Feb. 1-Nov. 20.
Walker	Apr. 15-Oct. 15.
(Grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant (including English, Mongolian, Chinese ^a), woodcock (State law):	
Houston, Macon, Madison, Perry	Mar. 2-Nov. 15.
Wild turkey:	
Baldwin, Escambia	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.
Barbour	May 1-Nov. 1.
Bibb	Apr. 1-Oct. 20.
Bullock, Calhoun, Cullman, Limestone, Madison, Russell	May 1-Oct. 1.
Cherokee	Feb. 15-Sept. 15.
Choctaw	Apr. 20-Oct. 15.
Clarke, Dekalb, Marengo, Pike, Tallapoosa, Washington	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.
Conecuh (except female, Mar. 1-Nov. 1), Wilcox	Apr. 1-Nov. 1.
Crenshaw, Lee, Tuscaloosa	Apr. 15-Oct. 1.
Dallas, Hale, Perry	May 1-Oct. 15.
Greene	Apr. 15-Nov. 1.
Houston (State law)	Mar. 2-Nov. 15.
Lamar, Shelby	Apr. 25-Oct. 15.
Macon	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.
Montgomery	Mar. 15-Nov. 15.
Sumter	May 1-Sept. 15.
Walker	May 15-Oct. 15.
Winston (beat 5 only)	Apr. 15-Sept. 16.
Dove:	
Baldwin, Escambia	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.
Barbour, Calhoun, Crenshaw, Lee, Lowndes, Russell, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa	Apr. 1-July 15.
Bibb	Apr. 1-July 1.
Bullock, Clarke, Lamar, Shelby	Mar. 1-July 15.
Conecuh	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.
Dallas, Hale, Walker	Mar. 15-July 15.
Dekalb, Washington	Mar. 1-Oct. 1.
Greene	Feb. 1-Aug. 1.
Houston (State law), Macon, Madison (State law), Marengo	Mar. 1-Aug. 1.
Montgomery	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
Perry	Mar. 15-July 1.
Pike	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.
Sumter	Mar. 15-Aug. 1.
Duck:	
Baldwin, Escambia	Feb. 1-Nov. 1. ^b
Montgomery	Mar. 1-Nov. 15.
Perry	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.

^a In Cherokee County pheasants are protected absolutely until February 15, 1905.^b Except summer duck (unprotected).**CALIFORNIA.***Close seasons for game under county ordinances.^a*

Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Deer, Nov. 1-July 15 (except as follows):	
El Dorado, Fresno, Kings, Madera	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.
Lake, San Benito, San Mateo, Santa Cruz	Oct. 1-Aug. 1.
Los Angeles, Marin, Napa, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Yolo	Sept. 15-July 15.
Mendocino, Monterey, Santa Clara	Oct. 1-July 15.
Orange	Sept. 15-July 15.
Riverside	Sept. 15-Aug. 1.
Siskiyou	Oct. 15-Aug. 15.
Sonoma	Sept. 1-July 15.
Trinity	Oct. 30-Sept. 15.
Ventura	Sept. 1-July 15.
Squirrel, Feb. 1-Aug. 1 (except as follows):	
El Dorado	Oct. 1-Aug. 1.
Marin	Feb. 1-July 1.
San Mateo, Santa Cruz	At all times.
Rabbit (cottontail and bush):	
San Mateo	Feb. 1-July 1.
Mountain quail, Feb. 15-Sept. 1.	

^a Compiled mainly from "Western Field" for September, 1904.

Close seasons for game under county ordinances—Continued.

Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Valley quail, Feb. 15–Oct. 15 (except as follows):	
Fresno, Madera	Feb. 1–Nov. 1.
Kings	Feb. 15–Nov. 1.
Marin	Jan. 15–Oct. 15.
Tuolumne (in certain townships)	Feb. 15–Oct. 15.
Yolo	Jan. 1–Nov. 1.
Wild turkey:	
Humboldt	Until Jan. 1, 1906.
Dove, Feb. 15–July 1 (except as follows):	
Fresno, Madera	Feb. 1–Aug. 15.
Kings	Feb. 15–Sept. 1.
Los Angeles	Sept. 15–July 15.
Marin, Orange	Feb. 15–Aug. 1.
Merced	Feb. 15–Aug. 15.
San Bernardino	Oct. 1–Aug. 1.
Santa Cruz	Until 1906.
Yolo	Feb. 1–Aug. 1.
Rail, Feb. 15–Oct. 15 (except as follows):	
San Mateo	Nov. 16–Oct. 15.
Wilson snipe:	
Humboldt	Feb. 15–Sept. 1.
Brant:	
Humboldt	Mar. 1–Oct. 1.

MARYLAND.^a*Close seasons for game under county laws.^b*

Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Deer:	
Allegany	Jan. 1–Oct. 15.
Garrett	Until Sept. 30, 1906.
Washington	Jan. 1–Nov. 1.
Squirrel, Dec. 1–Sept. 1 (except as follows):	
Allegany	Jan. 1–Sept. 1.
Anne Arundel	Dec. 24–Sept. 1.
Baltimore	Dec. 25–Nov. 1.
Caroline	Jan. 16–Sept. 1.
Dorchester	Jan. 21–Nov. 20.
Frederick (gray or fox squirrel)	Nov. 15–Sept. 1.
Kent	At all times.
Montgomery (gray squirrel)	Dec. 15–Aug. 1.
Somerset	Dec. 2–Sept. 1.
Washington	Dec. 25–Sept. 15.
Wicomico	Feb. 15–Sept. 1.
Garrett (State law), Prince George	Unprotected.
Rabbit:	
Baltimore, Baltimore City (sale), Calvert, Kent, Washington (State law) ..	Dec. 25–Nov. 1.
Allegany	Jan. 1–Oct. 15.
Anne Arundel, Carroll, Howard	Dec. 25–Nov. 10.
Caroline	Jan. 16–Nov. 15.
Cecil	Jan. 10–Nov. 1.
Charles	Jan. 15–Oct. 15.
Dorchester	Jan. 21–Nov. 20.
Frederick	Dec. 25–Nov. 1.
Garrett (State law)	Feb. 1–Nov. 1.
Harford	Dec. 1–Nov. 1.
Montgomery ^c	Dec. 20–Nov. 1.
Prince George	Dec. 26–Nov. 9.
Queen Anne	Dec. 25–Nov. 15.
St. Mary	Jan. 16–Nov. 1.
Somerset	Jan. 2–Nov. 15.
Talbot	Jan. 1–Nov. 1.
Wicomico, Worcester	Jan. 15–Nov. 15.
Quail (or partridge):	
Baltimore, Baltimore City (sale), Charles, Frederick, Kent, St. Mary, Washington (State law) ..	Dec. 25–Nov. 1.
Allegany	Jan. 1–Oct. 15.
Anne Arundel	Dec. 25–Nov. 10.
Calvert	Jan. 11–Nov. 1.
Caroline, Somerset	Jan. 16–Nov. 15.

^aThe term "State law" is used to indicate the seasons fixed by the public general law of 1898 in contradistinction to the special county laws.

^bIt is unlawful to hunt on election day in Baltimore, Frederick or Harford counties, and in Frederick County it is unlawful to hunt with gun or rifle Oct. 10–Nov. 1.

^cKilling by other means than shooting prohibited Nov. 1–Jan. 15.

Close seasons for game under county laws—Continued.

Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Quail (or partridge)—Continued.	
Carroll, Howard.....	Dec. 26–Nov. 10.
Cecil.....	Jan. 10–Nov. 1.
Dorchester.....	Jan. 21–Nov. 20.
Garrett, Harford.....	Dec. 1–Nov. 1.
Montgomery.....	Dec. 20–Nov. 1.
Prince George.....	Dec. 26–Nov. 9.
Queen Anne.....	Dec. 25–Nov. 15.
Talbot.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1.
Wicomico, Worcester.....	Jan. 15–Nov. 15.
Ruffed grouse (or pheasant):	
Baltimore, Calvert, Caroline, Charles, Kent, Talbot (State law).....	Dec. 25–Nov. 1.
Allegany.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 15.
Anne Arundel, Carroll, Queen Anne, St. Mary.....	Dec. 25–Nov. 10.
Baltimore City (sale) (State law).....	Dec. 25–Oct. 1.
Cecil.....	Feb. 1–Sept. 5.
Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester (State law).....	Feb. 1–Nov. 10.
Frederick.....	Dec. 25–Nov. 1.
Garrett, Harford.....	Dec. 1–Nov. 1.
Howard.....	Dec. 26–Nov. 10.
Montgomery.....	Jan. 1–Sept. 1.
Prince George.....	Dec. 26–Nov. 9.
Somerset.....	Until Apr. 1, 1907
Washington.....	Dec. 25–Aug. 12.
English pheasant, Mongolian pheasant, Dec. 25–Nov. 1 (except as follows):	
Anne Arundel, Howard.....	Dec. 25–Nov. 10.
Dorchester.....	To Apr. 1, 1907.
Garrett.....	Dec. 1–Nov. 1 ^a
Prince George.....	Dec. 26–Nov. 9.
Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester (State law).....	Feb. 1–Nov. 10.
Wild turkey:	
Baltimore, Baltimore City (sale), Calvert, Caroline, Charles, Prince George, Talbot (State law).....	Dec. 25–Nov. 1.
Allegany.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 15.
Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester ^b (State law).....	Feb. 1–Nov. 10.
Frederick.....	Jan. 15–Nov. 15.
Garrett.....	Dec. 1–Nov. 1.
Howard.....	Dec. 25–Nov. 10.
Kent.....	At all times.
Montgomery.....	Mar. 1–Nov. 1.
Washington.....	Jan. 1–Nov. 1.
Anne Arundel, Carroll, Cecil, Harford, Queen Anne, St. Mary.....	Unprotected.
Dove, Dec. 25–Aug. 15 (except as follows):	
Carroll, Frederick, Wicomico.....	At all times.
Kent.....	Dec. 25–Aug. 1.
Somerset.....	Jan. 16–Aug. 15.
Washington.....	Dec. 25–Aug. 12.
Wild pigeon, Kent County only.....	
Woodcock:	
Baltimore, Baltimore City (sale), Calvert, Frederick, Howard (State law).....	Dec. 25–Nov. 1. ^c
Allegany.....	Jan. 1–Oct. 15. ^c
Anne Arundel.....	Aug. 16–July 1.
Caroline.....	Jan. 16–July 4.
Carroll.....	Dec. 25–July 15.
Cecil.....	Jan. 1–June 10.
Charles.....	Feb. 24–July 5.
Dorchester.....	Jan. 21–Nov. 20.
Garrett.....	Dec. 1–Nov. 1.
Harford.....	Dec. 1–July 1.
Kent.....	Dec. 25–Nov. 1.
Montgomery.....	Jan. 1–July 1.
Prince George.....	Jan. 2–July 1.
Queen Anne.....	Feb. 1–July 5.
St. Mary.....	Feb. 25–July 4.
Somerset.....	Jan. 2–June 15.
Talbot.....	Jan. 1–July 5.
Washington.....	Dec. 25–July 12.
Wicomico.....	Feb. 1–June 15.
Worcester.....	Feb. 1–Nov. 10. ^c
Snipe, plover, May 1–Aug. 15 (except as follows):	
Anne Arundel.....	Aug. 16–Mar. 2.
Carroll.....	May 1–Sept. 1.
Kent, snipe (plover, Dec. 25–Aug. 1).....	June 1–Mar. 15.
Prince George.....	May 1–Sept. 11.
Wicomico ("sandpiper," plover).....	Jan. 15–Nov. 15.
Worcester.....	Unprotected.

^a According to an act passed in 1900, prohibiting the shooting of "any pheasant" during stated season. If the term quoted applies only to ruffed grouse, the closed season for imported pheasants is Dec. 25–Nov. 1, as fixed by the general State law.

^b It is not clear whether or not the law protects the wild turkey in these counties.

^c Except month of July, except in Baltimore County.

Close seasons for game under county laws—Continued.

Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Sora, water rail, or ortolan, Nov. 1-Sept. 1 (except as follows):	
Anne Arundel, Prince George (on marshes of Patapsco or Potomac).....	Nov. 1-Sept. 5. ^a
Patuxent River and marshes.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 11.
Caroline.....	Jan. 16-Sept. 15.
Cecil.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 5.
Harford.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
Talbot.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 10.
Reedbird, Nov. 1-Sept. 1 (except as follows):	
Cecil.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 11.
Harford.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 5.
Patuxent River and marshes.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
Duck (except wood duck), goose, brant, swan, and other wild fowl, Apr. 10-Nov. 1 (except as follows):	Jan. 1-Sept. 11.
Anne Arundel ("wild fowl" on Magothy, South, and Severn rivers).....	May 1-Oct. 1. ^a
Duck and goose on Patuxent River and marshes.....	Apr. 15-Aug. 2.
Caroline (duck).....	Apr. 2-Sept. 15. ^a
Cecil, Harford, special local provisions. ^a	
Kent.....	Apr. 26-Nov. 1.
Somerset (duck).....	Apr. 2-Oct. 1.
Goose.....	Apr. 2-Nov. 1. ^a
Talbot (wild fowl), on Great Choptank River.....	May 1-Oct. 10. ^a
Allegany.....	Unprotected.
Wood or summer duck, Apr. 10-Nov. 1 (except as follows):	
Charles (acorn duck), State law.....	Apr. 10-Oct. 1.
Dorchester.....	Dec. 2-Aug. 1.
Somerset.....	Jan. 2-Sept. 1.
Talbot, Wicomico.....	Jan. 1-Sept. 10.
Worcester.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.

^a Otherwise as stated in State law.**NORTH CAROLINA.***Close seasons for game under county laws.*

Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Deer, Jan. 1-Oct. 1 (except as follows):	
Bertie, Pender.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 1.
Brunswick.....	Feb. 15-July 15.
Caldwell.....	Until Mar., 1905.
Caswell.....	Until Feb. 9, 1907.
Cherokee.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.
Columbus (Lake Waccamaw), Robeson.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.
Currituck (on North River side of Poplar Branch Township).....	Mar. 1-Sept. 21.
Dare.....	Mar. 1-Oct. 15.
Graham, Jackson, Richmond, Scotland, Swain.....	Feb. 15-Aug. 15.
Hyde (except near Mattamuskeet Lake).....	Feb. 15-Aug. 1.
McDowell.....	Until Feb. 16, 1907.
Mitchell (Grassy Creek and Snow Creek townships).....	Nov. 15-Oct. 15.
Montgomery.....	Until 1906.
Northampton.....	Feb. 15-Nov. 15.
Pamlico.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
Randolph.....	Until Mar. 2, 1908.
Tyrrell.....	Mar. 1-Oct. 15.
Wilkes.....	Until Mar. 9, 1908.
Johnston, and all the counties east of the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. (except New Hanover and such as are mentioned above).....	Unprotected.
Squirrel:	
Bertie, Martin.....	Mar. 1-Aug. 15.
Beaufort, Chowan, Cleveland, Mecklenburg, Perquimans, Pitt.....	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.
Greene.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 1.
Northampton.....	Feb. 15-Nov. 15.
Pamlico.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
Pasquotank, Warren.....	Mar. 1-Oct. 1.
Tyrrell.....	Mar. 1-Oct. 15.
Rabbit: Warren ^a	Mar. 1-Oct. 1.
Opossum:	
Alamance, Anson, Caswell, Chatham, Franklin, Gaston, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Mecklenburg, Moore, Orange, Wake, Warren.....	Feb. 1-Oct. 1.
Pamlico.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
Quail or partridge, Mar. 15-Nov. 1 (except as follows):	
Buncombe.....	Jan. 1-Nov. 15.
Bertie, Beaufort, Camden, Currituck.....	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.
Cabarrus, Clay, Davie.....	Mar. 1-Dec. 1.
Carteret (Bogue Banks).....	Until Mar. 11, 1905.

^a Rian and Judkins townships, in Warren County, excepted.

Close seasons for game under county laws—Continued.

Kinds of game.	Close seasons.
Quail or partridge, Mar. 15–Nov. 1 (except as follows)—Continued.	
Cherokee, Davidson, Montgomery, Randolph, Wilson	Mar. 1–Nov. 15.
Dare, Tyrrell	Mar. 1–Oct. 15.
Davidson	Apr. 1–Oct. 1.
Gaston, Mecklenburg	Jan. 10–Dec. 1.
Granville	Mar. 15–Oct. 15.
Henderson	Apr. 1–Nov. 15.
Hyde	Mar. 20–Oct. 15.
Iredell, ^a Lincoln, Rowan, ^b Surry	Feb. 1–Dec. 1.
Pasquotank, Perquimans	Mar. 1–Nov. 20.
Northampton	Feb. 15–Nov. 15.
Nash	Feb. 1–Nov. 1.
New Hanover, Richmond, Scotland	Apr. 1–Oct. 15.
Pamlico	Mar. 1–Sept. 1.
Union	Jan. 15–Dec. 15.
Warren	Mar. 1–Oct. 1.
Columbus, Graham, Jones, Macon, Onslow, Swain	Unprotected.
Pheasant:	
Buncombe	Jan. 1–Nov. 15.
Cherokee	Mar. 1–Nov. 15.
Clay	Mar. 1–Dec. 1.
Currituck	Until Apr. 1, 1906.
Henderson	Apr. 1–Nov. 15.
Rowan ^b	Feb. 1–Dec. 1.
Wild turkey, Mar. 15–Nov. 1 (except as follows):	
Bertie (male birds, May 1–Nov. 1), Chatham	Mar. 1–Nov. 1.
Cabarrus, Clay, Davie	Mar. 1–Dec. 1.
Carteret (Bogue Banks)	Until Mar. 11, 1905.
Cherokee, Davidson, Montgomery, Wilson	Mar. 1–Nov. 15.
Granville	Mar. 1–Oct. 15.
Henderson	Apr. 1–Nov. 15.
Macon	May 1–Oct. 15.
Martin (male birds)	May 1–Jan. 1.
Mecklenburg, Wilson	Feb. 1–Nov. 15.
Northampton	Feb. 15–Nov. 15.
Pamlico	Mar. 1–Sept. 1.
Pender	Feb. 1–Oct. 1.
Randolph, Rowan ^b	Feb. 1–Dec. 1.
Richmond, Scotland	Apr. 1–Oct. 1.
Stanly	At all times.
Union	Mar. 15–Nov. 15.
Warren	Mar. 10–Oct. 15.
Carteret (except Bogue Banks), Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Dare, Duplin, Graham, Jones, Onslow, Swain, Tyrrell.	Unprotected.
Dove, Mar. 15–Nov. 1 (except as follows):	
Bertie	Mar. 1–Nov. 1.
Cabarrus	Mar. 15–Nov. 15.
Cherokee, Wilson	Mar. 1–Nov. 15.
Davidson, New Hanover, Richmond, Scotland	Apr. 1–Oct. 15.
Davie	Mar. 1–Dec. 1.
Granville	Mar. 15–Oct. 15.
Henderson	At all times.
Mecklenburg	Feb. 1–Nov. 15.
Montgomery	Nov. 15–Mar. 1.
Rowan ^b	Feb. 1–Dec. 1.
Vance	Mar. 15–Oct. 15.
Warren	Mar. 1–Oct. 1.
Carteret, Clay, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Dare, Duplin, Edgecombe, Graham, Hyde, Jones, Macon, Moore, Onslow, Pamlico, Swain, Tyrrell.	Unprotected.
Woodcock:	
Cherokee, Randolph	Mar. 1–Nov. 15.
Henderson	At all times.
Rowan ^b	Feb. 1–Dec. 1.
Snipe:	
Cherokee	Mar. 1–Nov. 15.
Henderson	At all times.
Marsh hen, curlew, and other shore birds:	
Cherokee, Henderson	At all times.
New Hanover	Apr. 1–Sept. 1.
Wild fowl:	
Brunswick, New Hanover	Mar. 10–Nov. 1.
Carteret	Apr. 1–Dec. 1.
Cherokee, Henderson	At all times.
Currituck	Apr. 1–Nov. 1. ^c
Wilson (on Black Creek)	Apr. 1–Oct. 1.

^a Except Eagle Mills, Turnersburg, and Union Grove townships, where the season is Mar. 15–Nov. 1.

^b Chap. 295, Laws of 1901. See, however, chap. 304, Laws of 1903.

^c Dates fixed by chap. 291, Laws of 1897, chap. 245, Laws of 1899, and chap. 112, Laws of 1903; but the 1899 law (chap. 245) has a provision which has not been repealed or amended, that apparently limits the prohibition to shooting over decoys in Currituck Sound.

APPENDIX II.—TABLE SHOWING SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL RESTRICTIONS ON HUNTING BY NONRESIDENTS.

State.	License fee.	Bag limit.	Export limit.
Alabama			12 or 15 counties prohibit all export.
Alaska		2 moose; 4 each of caribou, sheep, goats, large brown bears; 8 deer in a year; 10 grouse or ptarmigan; 25 shore birds or waterfowl in one day.	In discretion of Secretary of Agriculture, who issues permit in each case.
Arizona		1 deer a day, 3 a season	No export allowed.
Arkansas ^a			Do.
California		3 deer in a season; 25 each of quail, partridges, snipe, curlew, and ibises a day; 50 doves and 50 ducks a day, 20 rail a day.	Do.
Colorado	All game, \$25; birds, \$2 first day, \$1 thereafter.	1 deer a season; 25 ducks a day, 100 in possession at once; 25 other birds a day, 50 in possession at once.	Permit required.
Connecticut		5 ruffed grouse a day, 36 a year; 50 each of plover, rail, snipe, shore birds a day.	No quail, ruffed grouse, or woodcock.
Delaware	\$5 first year; \$2 each subsequent year.		No rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock, robin, Wilson snipe.
Florida	\$10.	5 deer in a year; 25 quail, 4 turkeys by individual, 50 quail, 6 turkeys by party, in one day.	No deer, quail, or wild turkey.
Georgia	\$25 market hunter's license.	40 doves in one day	No quail.
Idaho	\$25 all game; \$5 birds.	2 deer, 1 ibex, 1 goat, 1 sheep, 1 elk, in a season; 18 each of quail, sage hens, partridges, pheasants, grouse, prairie chickens or fool hens, 24 ducks, 3 geese, 3 swans a day.	2 deer, 1 ibex, 1 mountain goat, 1 mountain sheep, 1 elk. No birds.
Illinois	\$15.	50 ducks and 25 other birds in one day.	50 birds of all kinds.
Indiana	\$25.	24 quail, 24 ducks in one day.	24 birds of all kinds.
Iowa	\$10.	25 each of quail, prairie chickens, ruffed grouse or pheasants, woodcock, wild turkeys, ducks, geese, brant a day.	25 of all kinds of game.
Kansas			No export allowed.
Kentucky	Same fee citizens of Kentucky pay in State of nonresident.		Do.
Louisiana	\$10.	6 deer in a season; 75 snipe and ducks, 25 other birds in a day.	1 deer, 12 birds.
Maine	\$15 moose and deer; \$5 ducks and shore birds in some counties. ^b	1 moose, 2 deer in a season; 15 each of ruffed grouse, woodcock, plover, snipe, wood ducks, dusky ducks, teal, gray ducks, and 70 sandpipers in one day.	1 moose, 2 deer, 15 birds.
Maryland	\$4.50-\$25 county licenses.		Local laws.
Massachusetts			No native quail, ruffed grouse or woodcock.
Michigan	\$25 deer	3 deer in one year.	No export allowed.
Minnesota	\$25 big game; \$10 birds.	3 deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou in a season; 25 birds in a day.	2 deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou, 25 birds.

^a Nonresidents not permitted to hunt.

^b Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, and Waldo counties, and the townships of Brunswick, Freeport, and Harpswell in Cumberland County.

Fig. 5.—States and Provinces that limit amount of game that may be killed. Ruled areas indicate States that limit bag of both big and small game; crossed areas, States that limit bag of big game only; dotted areas, States that limit bag of small game only; blank areas, States that impose no limit. Alaska limits bag of both big and small game; Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Yukon of big game only. For details, see pp. 60-63.

Principal restrictions on hunting by nonresidents—Continued.

State.	License fee.	Bag limit.	Export limit.
Mississippi			
Missouri ^a			No deer, quail, prairie chickens, wild turkeys.
Montana	\$25 big game; \$15 birds.	6 deer, 2 elk, 6 goats in a season; 20 each of grouse, prairie chickens, fool hens, pheasants, sage hens, partridges, turtle doves in a day.	Number permitted to be killed under hunting license.
Nebraska	\$10	1 deer, 1 antelope, or 2 of one kind in a season; 25 sage chickens, prairie chickens or grouse, wild pigeons, doves, plover, jacksnipe, Wilson snipe, yellowlegs, ducks, swans, cranes, 10 geese, 10 brant in one day.	No deer or antelope; 50 birds.
Nevada		3 deer, 3 antelope in a season; 20 quail, 20 ducks, and 20 sage hens, 6 grouse, 5 plover, 15 snipe in a day.	No export allowed.
New Hampshire.	\$10 deer	2 deer in a season	2 deer; no birds.
New Jersey	\$10	30 marsh-hens in a day	No upland game except wild turkeys.
New Mexico		1 deer in a season	No export allowed.
New York	Same fee citizens of New York pay in State of nonresident, and, if none, fixed by commissioner.	2 deer, 36 grouse and 36 woodcock in a season.	Do.
North Carolina	\$10		50 partridges or quail.
North Dakota	\$25	5 deer in a season; 25 birds in a day.	No export allowed.
Ohio	\$15	10 squirrels; 18 each of quail, doves, woodcock, snipe, plover, rail, shore birds, geese; 25 ducks; 6 each of pheasants, prairie chickens, or grouse, in one day.	50 animals and birds.
Oklahoma			No export allowed.
Oregon	\$10 market hunting.	5 deer in a season; 10 each of quail, grouse, prairie chickens, ring-necked pheasants, 50 ducks in one day, or 100 in a week.	No export allowed, except Washington hunter may take one day's bag.
Pennsylvania	\$10	2 deer in a season; 15 quail, 10 ruffed grouse, 10 woodcock, 2 wild turkeys in one day.	No export allowed.
Rhode Island			No quail, ruffed grouse, or woodcock.
South Carolina			
South Dakota	\$25 big game; \$10 birds.	3 deer, 1 elk, 1 buffalo, 1 sheep in a year; 15 birds a day.	3 deer, 1 elk, 1 buffalo, 1 sheep, 15 birds.
Tennessee	Same fee citizens of Tennessee pay in State of nonresident.		
Texas		6 deer in a season; 25 birds in one day.	No export allowed.
Utah	\$10	2 deer in a season; 12 each of partridges, pheasants, prairie chickens, sage hens, grouse in one day.	Do.
Vermont		1 deer in a season; 5 each of gray squirrels, quail, English partridges, ruffed grouse, pheasants, woodcock, plover, English snipe, geese a day.	1 deer; no birds.
Virginia	\$10		1 deer, 50 quail, 10 pheasants or grouse, 3 wild turkeys, 30 waterfowl, 25 of each or 100 in all, plover, snipe, sandpipers, willets, tatlers, and curlews.

^a Nonresidents not permitted to hunt.

Principal restrictions on hunting by nonresidents—Continued.

State.	License fee.	Bag limit.	Export limit.
Washington	\$1.....	4 deer, 1 elk, 1 moose, 1 antelope, 1 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats in a season; 10 each of partridges, native pheasants, Chinese and Mongolian pheasants, ptarmigan, grouse, prairie chickens, sage hens; 15 quail; 25 each of plover, rail, cranes, snipe, ducks, or other waterfowl in one day.	No export allowed, except Oregon hunter may take one day's bag.
West Virginia	\$15.....	2 deer in a season; 12 quail or partridges in one day.	No deer, quail, ruffed grouse, pheasants, wild turkeys.
Wisconsin	\$25, all game; \$10, all except deer.	2 deer in a season; 15 ducks in spring season.	2 deer, 2 squirrels, 2 rabbits, 50 birds.
Wyoming	\$50.....	2 deer, 2 elk, 2 antelope, 1 sheep, 1 goat in a season.	2 deer, 2 elk, 2 antelope, 1 sheep, 1 goat.
British Columbia . ^a	\$50.....	10 deer, 2 elk, 2 moose, 5 caribou, 5 goats, 3 sheep, 250 ducks in a season.	10 deer, 2 elk, 2 moose, 5 caribou, 5 goats, 3 sheep under license. No birds.
Manitoba	\$25.....	2 deer, 2 elk, 2 moose, 2 caribou, 2 antelope in a season; 20 each of grouse, partridges, prairie chickens in one day, 100 in a season.	No export allowed.
New Brunswick . ^a	\$30, moose and caribou; \$30, deer and game birds in Westmoreland County.	2 deer; 1 moose, and 1 caribou in a season.	2 deer, 1 moose, and 1 caribou.
Newfoundland ..	\$50, caribou.....	Number of caribou indicated in license.	3 caribou under license and permit.
Northwest Territories . ^a	\$25, all game; \$15, birds.	3 deer, 3 elk, 3 moose, 3 caribou in a season; 20 grouse, partridges, pheasants, prairie chickens, ptarmigan, in one day, or 200 in a season.	Under general license, trophies of big game legally killed.
Nova Scotia <i>a</i>	\$40, all game; \$30, moose; \$10, birds and rabbits.	2 moose in a season.....	Any moose and caribou lawfully killed by license.
Ontario <i>a</i>	\$25.....	2 deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou in a season.	2 deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou, 100 ducks.
Quebec <i>a</i>	\$25, general license; \$20, animals; \$10, birds (season); \$1.50, birds (one day).	Zone 1: 2 deer, 2 caribou, 1 moose in a season. Zone 2: 4 caribou in a season.	

^a See general Canadian export restrictions, p. 37.^b Two each of these animals in southeastern Assiniboia.

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